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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

League Bans Italy's Staples
U. S. May Be Only Source Left
Will Congress Close Door?
Greece Calls Back George II
Washington Sees 1936 Rise
People Honor Will Rogers

AS ITALY launches its heaviest offensive in Ethiopia, the League of Nations proceeds systematically with its program designed to make all of Italy's aggressive efforts futile. Fifty nations agree to begin the boycott on Italy on Nov. 18. The subcommittee on economic sanctions approves in principle the addition of petroleum, coal, iron and steel to the list of products banned. This focuses League attention on the United States. Will Washington permit these staples to flow from American sources to Italy? The possession or lack of these several commodities might mean that Italy could survive or must crumple and yield. The appeal of The Christian Science Monitor to President Roosevelt to call Congress in special session to embargo commodities becomes of paramount importance—America's "splendid isolation" is seen clearly as an empty fiction of the past.

¶ Ethiopia shows how completely it has relied upon its League membership to save it from dismemberment or enslavement by Italy. Emperor Haile Selassie's Government appeals to the League for financial assistance to defend itself, stating that its League reliance withheld it from making any war preparation. In 1930 the League approved a draft convention for financial assistance to states in Ethiopia's present situation. At Haile Selassie's raw meat banquet to 10,000 warriors Ethiopian chieftains hand their fortunes to their Sovereign for state defense. The fighters are urged to avoid pitched battles in masses with the Italians and to follow guerrilla warfare, of which they are masters—A primitive and hardly replying people must spread itself thin before the guns of wholesale slaughter.

¶ The League leaves war settlement negotiations largely in the hands of Britain and France. But it is doubtful if serious work on finding a basis with Italy is done before the British election on Nov. 14. In observing the seventeenth anniversary of Italy's armistice with Austria-Hungary, Premier Mussolini declares the Italian people are invincible, united and irrevocably determined, and promises them another victory. But observers read in the present situation no bright prospect for Italy. The League's program is moving perfectly. Its bitter sanctions are hardly to be survived without American aid. The very ability to extend that aid becomes embarrassing, likely to cause bitter feelings. It is a positive danger, a distorting of the true American intent—Will the President call Congress to end so intolerable a situation?

¶ Greece recalls King George to the throne in an election in which the Republicans are said to have taken small or no part. The plebiscite held under direction of General Condylis's regime does not provide the promised secret ballot. Red slips denoting a republic or blue slips denoting a monarchy were used. With the monarchists in power, others feared to vote. The total returns are said to represent only about one half the population, the other half being for a republic. Former King George II, in London, is elated at his restoration—But he will go back to a throne beset with difficulties on every side.

¶ Washington departments give out several sets of cheerful figures. Farmers are advised to look for a 10 per cent increase in consumer buying power in 1936. The food growers are told the increased demand will result in a higher price level, possibly tempered by an increase in production. Industrial production, now at about 88 per cent of the 1923-25 average, is scheduled for a rise to 98 per cent. Factory pay rolls, now at 69 per cent of the old level, are scheduled to lift 10 per cent. Residential construction is expected to carry up building. It looks as though everybody might promise himself a more expensive automobile next year, but alas—The Grand Central motor show indicates that streamlining makes the cheap cars look as good as the costly ones.

¶ The United States undertakes to honor the memory of Will Rogers on a unique scale. With Vice President John N. Garner as chairman of a national committee of notables, with the sanction of the Governors of 47 states, and with 15,000 banks ready to serve as depositories, a voluntary fund gets under way to build a memorial to the humorist in a form yet to be decided. In honoring Will Rogers the people are honoring themselves, for no man of his generation has known the American heart so well, nor so accurately and continuously articulated its emotions. He was a wise man feigning ignorance, a philosopher who chose to mock and influence his times in cap and bells. Two characteristics eminently made Will Rogers great. He understood people—And loving everybody, he was kind.

More Buying at Higher Prices Forecast by U. S. Agriculture; California Hits Rising Costs

Survey on Pacific Coast Indicates 36 Per Cent Advance in Food Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—When Mrs. Average Housewife steps out in this vicinity to replenish the family larder for Thanksgiving festivities she will find food prices 36 per cent higher than those of last year, discloses a survey just completed by the bureau of business research of the University of Southern California.

Fruit was found to have risen 70 per cent above the 1934 figure. Meat prices have jumped 42 per cent, canned goods show a 19 per cent rise, and dairy products continue their rising trend with a 13 per cent increase. Almost negligible, miscellaneous items such as flour, soap, and coffee show a rise of 4 per cent. Vegetables, alone were found to have remained at about the same price level.

Little Pay Increase

"This increase in the cost of food products is a most serious matter for the average man, for in most cases he has had no substantial increase in pay during the last year," declares the bureau's "Southern California Business Review." "Purchase of food, unlike clothing and many other types of expenditures, cannot be postponed or substantially curtailed."

Reason for the rising living costs

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Farmers Advised to Look for 10 Per Cent Jump in 1936 Purchases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Farmers were advised today by the Agriculture Department to look for a 10 per cent increase in consumer buying power in the United States in 1936.

Recovery, at this rate, would bring the country within 2 per cent of the 1923-25 production by the end of next year, though employment and pay rolls are advancing more slowly.

The nation's food growers were told that the increased demand will probably result in a higher price level, though an increase in farm production may check the advance in prices to some extent.

Trend to Continue

"It appears that the trend of industrial activity and of consumer buying power, which has been generally upward in the United States and in many foreign countries during the last three years, will probably continue through the next two or three years," says the department's definitely optimistic report on the agricultural outlook for 1935-36.

The general price level in the United States and in many foreign countries may continue to advance during the same period, though pos-

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Electrification Plan for Farms Speeded by REA

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—The first batch of Rural Electrification Administration projects designed to carry electricity to farm homes which have never before known its benefits was announced today by Morris L. Cooke, Administrator, as the first step in the $100,000,000 campaign.

The first announcement includes seven projects to serve more than 4000 homes, and a new batch is expected next week, to be followed by subsequent announcements until the goal of electricity in 600,000 more homes is reached. Construction of 1125 miles of new rural distribution lines in territory now without service is involved in the present group.

Wide Territory Covered

The lines will be built in Boone County, Indiana; Rhea County, Tennessee; Miami County, Ohio; Bell County, Texas; Dallas County, Iowa; and Scott's Bluff County, Nebraska. For Scott's Bluff County there are two projects.

The loans made by REA, aggregating $1,274,084, represent the entire estimated cost of building the lines. They call for 3 per cent interest and repayment over a period of 20 years, making the projects self-liquidating. No repayments of principal will be required during the first year. For security REA will take mortgages on the lines, except in Dallas County, Iowa, where the private utility undertaking the construction pledges its general credit.

Loans Available

In order that the farms served may obtain the fullest advantages of electric service, and to promote a freer use of electricity which should assure adequate revenue for each project, additional loans will be made available for house wiring, electrical appliances, electrical farm equipment. These loans will be made in the main by the Electric Home and Farm Authority. They will finance the purchase, through dealers, private utilities or other nonfederal agencies, of such equipment as electric refrigerators, water heaters, washing machines, ranges and utility motors. Electric pumps, also to be financed, will bring running water into farm kitchens and make possible—in most instances for the first time—the installation of inside bathrooms and other sanitary equipment.

Mr. Cooke said that all but one of the initial seven contracts are signed with non-profit-making co-operatives or similar groups. Initial funds for the program will come from work relief money, he said, with additional sums from the RFC.

The Bible:
Beacon Light of the World

The thirty-first installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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Radio Advertising Of Liquor Causes Protest by Public

Radio advertising of liquor, long banned by the national networks on an announced policy of social responsibility to youth and the home, is under vigorous public attack where local stations have put on programs that were nominally for adults but—by the very nature of radio—could not be controlled in their influence on young people.

Extensive protests from parents, athletic directors, coaches and other listeners-in to a local sports broadcast have brought modification of the program by the distiller-sponsor in an effort to direct its appeal to adults and minimize the appeal to youth. The program is to be canceled on Nov. 30.

Uncontrolled Suggestion

The protests emphasized objections that apply generally to radio advertising of liquor. They included the contentions that radio enters the home, where children as well as adults are exposed to uncontrollable suggestions, often presented in attractive forms that conceal their actual effect; that the radio, like the press, carries a large measure of public responsibility; and that the right of free speech and free publication is a privilege that carries with it a demand to respect public welfare.

Radio advertising of liquor has brought about public criticism dis-

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League Allows Three Power Negotiations

France and Britain Given 'Carte Blanche' to Arrange Peace

Brief Sanctions Hope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Nov. 4—Approval in principle has been given by the League's subcommittee of 18 to the plan to add petroleum, coal, iron and steel to the list of products banned for export to Italy. The proposal was originally made Saturday by Dr. Walter A. Riddell of Canada.

Discussion in committee brought forth some of the problems likely to be faced in application of such sanctions against Italy. It seems agreed that such a boycott can be effective only if agreed to by certain nonmember nations—notably the United States and Germany.

It is understood that having been passed "in principle" this additional boycott must be approved by the full Co-ordination Committee of the League.

Negotiations Under League

With half a hundred states now pledged to start applying sanctions against Italy Nov. 18, a breathing space occurs during which Britain and France, having received "carte blanche" from the League, can engage in direct negotiations with a view to a peaceful solution acceptable to the League, Italy and Ethiopia.

The concern of the delegates to reach an honorable settlement at the earliest possible moment was one of the most striking features of the closing session of the Co-ordination Committee Saturday afternoon. All speakers regretted the necessity of having to apply sanctions against a state with which they are on friendly terms. All hoped that the duration of sanctions will be short.

Just Peace Stressed

The keynote in this connection was struck by Augusto Vasconcelos, president of the Co-ordination Conference, who urged the vital importance of a just peace.

Both Premier Pierre Laval of France and British Foreign Secretary Sir Samuel Hoare, responded warmly to the appeal, though some observers think it will be difficult for the latter to concentrate on peace negotiations till after the British general elections.

Privacy Desirable

It is noticeable that whereas previously three-power talks were regarded as outside the orbit of the League they have now received on the initiative of Dr. Paul van Zeeland, Belgium's Prime Minister, the blessing of the states forming the Co-ordination Committee. It has been realized that it is impracticable for three score of nations to engage in peace negotiations, which must by their very nature be confidential.

Meanwhile Ethiopia has filed a request for financial assistance to help her resist Italian aggression. In 1930 the League approved a draft convention for financial assistance to states in Ethiopia's present situation. Britain, France, Spain, Poland, Nor-

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Crowned Democracy Promised As Greece Reinstates King

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Nov. 4 — Democratic King George II of Greece—restored to his throne by blue ballots that smothered their scarlet opponents in a "secret" plebiscite carried out with transparent envelopes but no show of official pressure at the polls—returns pledged to a "crowned democracy."

When the athletic young monarch—who yet has had time to be a friend of the late Theodore Roosevelt and Mark Twain—arrives at Athens from London where he has been in exile, Greece will again experience the glamour and pageantry of a court that originated abroad but enters sympathetically into the life of the people.

Of Danish Origin

George II seldom if ever mentions that the Glücksburg dynasty he represents is of Danish origin. His family has identified itself with the Greek nation ever since Greece, after winning independence from Turkey in 1830, became a monarchy under King Otto I in 1832. Otto reigned for 30 years, then was deposed by a military coup. His son George I, father of the present restored king, was called to the throne in 1862, reigning for the long period of 51 years.

Just before the outbreak of the World War, his son Constantine succeeded to the throne early in 1913. It fell to Constantine to undergo the upheavals of wartime and post-war reconstruction that led directly to abolition of the monarchy.

Venizelos Imbroglio

Disagreement with the Cretans' champion of democracy—Eleutherios Venizelos—over the issue of neutrality instead of joining the Allies, as urged by Premier Venizelos, led to Constantine's downfall in 1917. But the monarchy survived him. He named his second son, Alexander, instead of his eldest, George, because the latter was suspected of German sympathies and so was not acceptable to the Allies.

Alexander's brief reign ended late in 1920. Then came Constantine's triumphal restoration by national plebiscite. But the monarchy's days were numbered. Defeat in Asia Minor of Greek troops by Turkey brought on a bloodless revolution in Athens. Again Constantine abdicated, on Sept. 27, 1922, naming George as his successor.

The youthful King, who had walked throughout Greece and loved the common people, became impli-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Ship Subsidy Tangles U. S. Neutrality

Taxpayers Revealed as 'Biggest Owners' of Merchant Marine

Huge Investment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The State Department's search for methods by which American trade with Italy may be curtailed in the event of a future decision to co-operate more actively with the League of Nations on sanctions has served to throw the spotlight here on the tremendous investment which Uncle Sam has in the American Merchant Marine.

The stark fact is, that the taxpayers of the United States hold a much heavier equity in America's merchant ships than do the ship lines which theoretically own them. Should such ships, in this case, be permitted to operate contrary to the avowed policies of the Government?

Embarrassing Question

It is a question which has proved acutely embarrassing to the Administration. Both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull have publicly warned against trade with either of the belligerents in the Italo-Ethiopian war. If private interests choose to ignore the warning it is on their own responsibility. But should private interests undertake also to subject the investment of millions of dollars of U. S. tax money to the same risk?

Mr. Hull has been asked this question at his press conferences, but he has always turned it aside without a direct answer. To date no suggestion has gone from the State Department to the Post Office Department that it bring pressure to bear on the mail contract lines to cease service to Italian ports. The unofficial explanation is that a lending agency, even if it be the government, has no right to dictate to a borrower how he shall operate his business.

Post Office's Stand

An incidental result of the situation, however, has been to intensify the Post Office Department's desire to get out from under "this subsidy business" at the earliest possible opportunity. Transfer of the air mail rate problem to the I. C. C. by legislative action of the last Congress has been a great relief to Postmaster General James A. Farley's department. He has no desire to get into a similar controversy over ocean mail complicated by America's new neutrality policy.

Preparations are therefore being made for a drive to secure legislation at the next session which will take the whole ship subsidy job out of the Post Office Department and vest it in a nonpartisan, independent Government agency.

Major obstacle is a sharp difference of opinion in Congress over the ship subsidy question. It is generally agreed that the present disguised

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Ships, Subsidies and Neutrality—A Problem in Statecraft

Chinese Decree Nationalization Of Silver Coins

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

By an ironical circumstance silver-standard China has copied the American currency policy in protecting its own currency against the effects of American silver purchases. It has nationalized silver. Gold-standard America nationalized gold. China intends in future to "manage" its currency. The United States, through its Stabilization Fund, "manages" the pound sterling rate of the dollar, though the British also are trying at the same time to manage it.

But China has gone further than the United States. America also returned to the gold standard. But China has abandoned the silver standard. The Chinese, who have used silver in their daily transactions from time immemorial, are to be persuaded to use paper money. Bank note issues will be expanded so as to take the place of the silver that will be commandeered. These will become legal tender for the payment of all debts expressed in silver.

Tremendous Task

The Chinese Government has undertaken a tremendous task. Hard silver is used from one end of this vast country to the other. Sometimes the payments are made in coined

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Inventors Invent Way to Invent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—"Just what is it you want?"

The man shifted his weight from one foot to the other; twisted his hat; and looked longingly at the office door. The blunt question had momentarily robbed him of speech. He realized now this keen-featured businessman would want figures—plans; and he didn't have them; he had only an idea.

"I wanted to see you about an idea I have for a fountain pen," he blurted out, finally. "Something different. I thought you people might be interested."

"Inventor, eh?" the executive said, with a trace of condescension in his voice. "May I see the model, or a drawing of it?"

"That's what I want to see you about." In his eagerness, the inventor leaned across the desk. "You see, sir," he said, earnestly; "I have only an idea. If you people would let me use your laboratory, and if I might have a little money. . . ."

"Sorry." The executive turned abruptly to the contemplation of some papers on his desk. "We don't do business that way," he added, not unkindly. "Come and see us when you have something definite to offer."

It is some such situation as the above, that O. A. Christensen, an unemployed inventor in this city, hopes to circumvent, for himself and fellow inventors. To this end, he recently organized the Oakland Inventors' Forum.

"My idea," he explained, "is to provide an organization in which persons of a mechanical turn of mind may air their views, as to any idea they may have for an invention. If the idea seems a good one, we will help to work it out. And also to provide funds to patent it.

"The inventor, in turn, will divide his profits with the club—75 per cent for himself and 25 to us to go into the club treasury to help the next inventor."

Necessity Proves Lax in Invention

By the Associated Press

Washington, Nov. 4

NECESSITY may be the mother of invention, but you can't prove it by the statistics of the Patent Office. It might be natural to suppose that in times of depression, when large numbers of people are short of money but long on leisure time, the number of patent applications would increase. The facts are that such applications always decrease in hard times.

"It takes money to get a patent," said Grattan Kerans, assistant to the Patents Commissioner. "The inventor must retain an attorney, pay a filing fee of $30, and pay for drawings to conform to federal rules."

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, Nov. 4

Austria—War Veterans Demand Monarchy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—The first outbreak of sentiment for a Hapsburg restoration since the Cabinet shift occurred when Major Fey and his Vienna war veterans demanded the return of Archduke Otto. Fey had been an important pro-Hapsburg leader in the Cabinet, and when dropped from that body, it was assumed that the Cabinet was also dropping the idea of recalling the Archduke. Prince von Starhemberg, the virtual dictator of Austria, is said to be opposed to restoration.

Elections—Regarded Test of New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Tuesday's local elections are engrossing the strategists. In New York, Postmaster General Farley has reluctantly agreed to make the Assembly vote a New Deal test. In Kentucky, a split in the Democratic ticket is threatening the Roosevelt domination, and the Republicans hope to divide and rule. New York State elects two members to Congress, and Kentucky one. Mayoralty elections in Philadelphia and Cleveland are less likely to throw light on any national shifts in the wind.

Greece—Ex-King George Wins Plebiscite

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—A vote of 1,491,992 to a mere 32,454 in favor of restoring a "crowned democracy" to Greece was the result of yesterday's plebiscite on the monarchy issue. Republicans and radicals boycotted the election. A delegation is now proceeding to London to inform the former King George II of the plebiscite, and to invite him to return to his throne.

No disturbance was reported during the elections, nor was any governmental pressure on the voters visible. But the ballots—blue for "crowned democracy" and red for "uncrowned democracy"—were cast in the open, and any person voting against the restoration would be marked by monarchist government officials.

Crowned democracy promised in Greece: Page 1.

Treasury—Deficit Rises $353,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Treasury deficit for the first third of the current fiscal year (July through October) was up $353,000,000 over the corresponding deficit last year—the total deficit for the third being $1,393,000,000. About one sixth of the rise in expenses was due to relief, the rest being increases in "general expenditures." Receipts failed to gain as rapidly as expected, because of a sharp drop in AAA processing-tax collections, caused by challenges of constitutionality.

Silver—China Nationalizes Metal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China has overnight nationalized silver and laid the foundations for a strong, centralized managed currency. This action was taken to counteract the downward-pulling vortex of deflation, largely attributed to the action of the American Congress in artificially raising the price of silver.

The right to issue paper money is to be confined to three centrally controlled banks. In two years, the Central Bank of China will become the sole currency agent, and will have all the threads of monetary control in its grasp. All hoarded silver must be given up under severe penalty.

The Chinese economic debacle was indirectly blamed on the American Congress by a statement of Finance Minister Kung. Tampering with the price of silver, he implied, was tampering with China's currency, and the results were described by Mr. Kung as disastrous to China. He promised rigid currency control, and a balanced budget within 18 months.

Sanctions—Powers Use Bargaining Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Fifty nations are committed to economic sanctions commencing Nov. 18. In the meantime the enormous bargaining power of this collective front against Italy will be used to pry new concessions from Premier Mussolini if in any way possible.

A plea for financial aid under the Covenant has been received from Emperor Haile Selassie. It will no be easy to arrange because a number of powers are already committed to domestic sacrifices on account of the sanctions and to mutual aid for sanctions purposes.

League allows three-power negotiations: Page 1.

In Ethiopia—Italians Advance Cautiously

NORTHERN FRONT—While Premier Mussolini back home recalled the victory over the Austrians, completed just 17 years ago, the Italian

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Maine Potato Men Dig Into Control Plans

Regional Meeting in Boston Brings AAA and the Growers Together

Boston Today—*also sees*—Curley announce 123,000 jobs within 15 days—Filene score Americans who trade with Italy—Oysters reported digging deep by sea captain, meaning cold winter—College peace activities closely supervised by officials—Little interest shown in tomorrow's School Committee and City Council election.

Potatoes—Control Plan Hearing Is Opened

Normally Republican Maine and Democratic Washington met today at the Hotel Statler and waged war over the New Deal's now famed "potato control." The AAA held a meeting for the reception of opinions on the program through which the Federal Government hopes to raise the price of the 1935 crop.

First indications were that they would be friendly enough.

Interest was heightened in the hearing, one of several regional meetings, because over the week end Secretary of Agriculture Wallace announced the nation's tax exempt allotment for 1936 would be 226,600,000 bushels of potatoes. This is slightly more than half the usual production. This gave potato raisers something definite to commend or score at today's meeting.

Representative Ralph O. Brewster, a Republican who comes from the northern Maine section noted for its potato production, attended today's session. He said he was encouraged with the co-operation shown in southern New England as the act became better understood. He did not comment on Maine's attitude.

The AAA speakers presented their views first and were to be followed by open discussion of the program later. J. B. Hutson, head of the AAA division of potatoes, said the Administration was chiefly interested in eliminating wide fluctuations in yearly production and prices. He said that the nation's yearly production fluctuated between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 bushels.

Besides Maine, seven other northeastern states were represented at today's hearing.

Filene—Lays Down Duty Of Business Toward War

Edward A. Filene, an authority on international affairs, today stated what he thought was the general attitude of American businessmen—that trading with war nations was not really business, but was in fact like selling oil to a gang that planned to set fire to business houses.

The business expert's remarks were chiefly significant as a reply to certain shipping interests in Boston who declared that local merchants would continue to do business with Italy until handcuffed by the Federal Government. While Mr. Filene sympathized with businessmen, hard hit by depleted trade, he did not consider bad business as a valid reason for Americans to refuse to do their part in the cause of world peace.

American business, he said, must support for its own sake the League embargo if it wants to restore its own world commerce. Any study will show, he added, that business is bad because the League has not been supported when it has endeavored to restrain nations from war. He went on to say that if American business on a national front does not help to restrain Italy in its African venture, other nations will grow apathetic and the present situation in Europe, with so much of the various nations' limited incomes devoted to arming, "will inevitably result in revolutions."

He continued, "It is true that we do not belong to the League as a nation and are not bound by actions of the League. We are pledged by the Pact of Paris, however, along with member nations, not to resort to war as a means of settling international disputes. That treaty was initiated by the United States. The League members are now on strike not against Italy, but against war, and the fact that we have not joined their union is no excuse for our breaking the strike."

Curley—Busy With His Work and Wage Plans

Back at his flat topped desk in his office today Governor Curley summoned reporters, issued the first important news to emanate from the State House in 30 days.

Principal item: The Governor will devote the next 30 days to putting his work and wages program into top gear. He said he had received promise from Arthur G. Rotch, State WPA administrator, that 123,000 men will be put to work in Massachusetts within the next 15 days. First efforts of the Curley plan, which will be co-ordinated, he said, with the WPA program, will be focused on three lines:

1. Roadside beautification to cost $10,000,000. This includes a euphemistic dream of the Governor to

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Liquor Advertising by Radio Arouses Loud Public Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

liked by advertisers, and underlies the reasons advanced some time ago by the national chains for keeping liquor off their programs.

The Chains' View

This point of view was clearly stated by both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting Company at the time of barring liquor advertisements. Columbia's declaration read in part:

"We feel that the best interests of the vast radio audience are paramount, and that a medium which enters the homes of so many millions of persons and which carries its message to groups of listeners of every conceivable assortment is not the proper vehicle for the promotion of the sale of those beverages colloquially known as 'hard liquors.'"

Similar motives are cited to explain refusal of 220 stations throughout the country to take liquor accounts. Some local stations, however, still advertise liquor.

The Distillers' View

Certain liquor distillers also have gone on record in opposition to radio advertising of their product. James M. Doran, former United States Alcohol Administrator and now administrator of the Distilled Spirits Institute, with headquarters in New York, has repeatedly warned the trade to keep off the air and to avoid Sunday advertising in newspapers. Summarizing the present position, Mr. Doran said:

"The executive committee of the Distilled Spirits Institute met here Oct. 14, and during its discussions of industry matters the sentiment was expressed in opposition to industry members advertising either in Sunday publications or over the radio. The administrator of the Distilled Spirits Institute was directed to ascertain what companies are now engaged in these two forms of advertising and to take a vote of the industry on the subject of discontinuing the practice."

Out of Control

Both from the standpoint of the radio station and the liquor distiller, the experience of WOR, Newark, N. J., and WAAB, Boston, illustrates that liquor broadcasts stir up a hornets' nest of public opposition. Motives of the advertiser aside, it has been demonstrated that such advertising, especially when put in the form of a sports or other program appealing strongly to young people, gets out of control.

H. I. Peffer, chairman of the board of Seagram Distillers, sponsor of the soon-to-end Eddie Dooley football forecast and contest program over WOR and WAAB, declares that the "experiment" got out of hand.

He writes to the Monitor:

"Not for Minors"

"The difficulty facing the distiller using radio broadcast advertising is to control the medium within the limits of the advertiser's intentions.

"The intentions of the Seagram company and its recent radio experience are in point. First, as to intentions. The Seagram company has consistently and sincerely advocated moderation in drinking. It does not believe in persuading non-drinkers to become drinkers. It does not believe that advertising messages should be addressed to minors. It has deliberately refrained from many advertising opportunities which good taste and good judgment indicate to be against the public interest.

Cancellation

"As evidence of the sincerity of these intentions, a radio program dealing with sports and involving a contest was tried out experimentally over two local radio stations. No 'selling talk' about the product was included. Yet, despite the popularity of the program, when we realized that it contained potentialities outside our intent, orders were given to terminate it at the earliest possible date, and to cut to an absolute minimum all commercial reference in the script meanwhile.

"As a result of our experience—despite the undoubted commercial opportunities radio affords today's advertiser, I can say that our company has no further radio plans and will not consider any until fully satisfied that our intent cannot be misconstrued or misapplied.

Moderation Said Goal

"This decision does not spring from an attitude of self-righteousness, but from a practical realization that the future of our industry can best be served by those within it seeking a sane use of liquor on the part of the public.

"In this direction our company has already spent several hundred thousand dollars in paid advertising in newspapers throughout the country on such subjects as moderation in drinking, drinking and driving do not mix, and allied topics.

"We propose to continue this 'moderation' campaign and also to continue to conduct our business in such a way as to earn the confidence and respect of the citizens of this country, regardless of their wet or dry sentiments."

When it was called to the attention of WOR that the original program made no mention of the fact that the prize contest was limited to adults, the station wrote to the Monitor:

Continuity Altered

"We feel certain that none of our radio audience ever considered this continuity as an invitation to the youth to frequent liquor stores. Lest there be any doubt of this, commencing tonight (Oct. 23) we shall include in the continuity a statement to the effect that only adults are eligible in the contest."

Listeners to the Eddie Dooley program who sent protests to the Monitor were outspoken against the indiscriminate addressing of liquor advertising to all ages, because it tends to familiarize children with the liquor traffic—and make it appear attractive—before they are equipped to defend themselves against wrong influences of this kind.

The program included a contest open only to adults, but it was not made clear in early broadcasts that adults only were invited to obtain a "Dope Book" to aid in predicting football scores. The radio announcement has been modified to state that the contest is for adults only, and that the books may be obtained at the "dealers" instead of "at the nearest liquor store, bar, grill or tavern," as originally announced.

Use of Sport Criticized

Use of football's popularity to advertise liquor at a time when coaches, university presidents and friends of the game generally are aroused over the increase of liquor drinking, was criticized severely by William A. MacCormick, chairman of the Boston Crime Prevention Committee.

Other characteristic protests included Dr. John M. Harmon, athletic director of Boston University, who made the following statement:

"It is unfair to take advantage of the popularity of football in advertising a product that certainly has not been recommended by coaches."

Prof. C. P. Houston, athletic director of Tufts College, said:

"It is an insidious way of advertising. So many of the college players themselves are under 21. The distillers had better get some other way of advertising."

Some Stations Continue

That distillers and radio stations in some instances still continue their liquor programs on the air in spite of public protests is shown by the present program and the inauguration of others. Beer, ale and wine advertising is accepted by many stations that refuse hard liquor accounts.

In New York, the Schenley Distillery Company has just started an amateur hour program every Tuesday over WHN.

In Boston, hard liquors are mentioned on several programs.

WNAC gives out cocktail recipes daily following a news broadcast, and also makes announcements for a liquor store chain. It has one ale and two beer programs.

Some Leeway Is Given

WAAB, Boston, in addition to the Eddie Dooley program that ends Nov. 30, advertises whisky in connection with a news comment. Is also closing off on Nov. 8 another program that advertises whisky in connection with a news commentary.

WEEI forbids hard liquor advertising, but has a beer and an ale program.

WBZ forbids hard liquor, and has one beer account.

WHDH has no hard liquor or beer programs, but allows certain restaurants from which it picks up dance music to announce that they serve mixed drinks.

WMEX has one hard liquor "flash" announcement twice daily. There is no beer advertising on this station.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Automobile Recovery Hailed by Macauley

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 4

ALVIN MACAULEY, president of the Packard Motor Car Company and the Automobile Manufacturers Association, described the automobile industry as "well past mid-field in the march to recovery."

The motorcar makers "took the ball back in 1932" under the shadow of their own goal posts, he said, and now:

"Preliminary estimates place the industry's output at 3,675,000 cars and trucks, which is not only an increase of 28 per cent over the number produced last year, but is roughly more than 2½ times the 1932 output."

Roper Stresses Safety Needs In Talk to Auto Show Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—International day is being observed at the thirty-sixth annual National Automobile Show here today in Grand Central Palace. Aside from the exhibition of new 1936 models, there will be conferences with foreign agents and manufacturers and a luncheon for them. The foreign cars on exhibtion are the Bugatti (Italian), being shown by W. R. C. Automobile, Inc., and four British cars, the "M. G.," shown by W. C. R. Automobile, Inc.; the Bentley and Rolls-Royce, being shown by Brewster & Co., and the Standard Swallow, shown by the British Motors, Ltd.

Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, spoke from the palace over the Columbia radio network Saturday night. Secretary Roper called for greater research in the cause of safe driving, and urged that motor vehicles and other transportation agencies co-operate more closely.

Trend to Recovery

Business and banking leaders saw the show as indicating a definite trend toward recovery. Among them were S. Sloan Colt, president of the Bankers' Trust Company, who praised the motor industry for having demonstrated "how an industry can rearrange a highly seasonal business so that it can be carried on with greater benefit to the employees," and W. A. Irvin, president of the United States Steel Corporation, who expressed gratification in the efforts of the automotive industry to "level off" unemployment "peaks and valleys," and declared that "any plan or program that aids the automotive industry will obviously be helpful to us in steel."

Secretary Roper, who was introduced by Alfred H. Swayne, vice-president of General Motors and chairman of the Automobile Manufacturers Association's show committee, declared that the early opening of the show indicated how a great industry's co-operation with the Government might prove of benefit to all.

Makes Safety Plea

Citing 35,000 automobile fatalities last year, resulting in injury to 1,000,000 persons and the loss of nearly $1,000,000,000 through traffic accidents, he called for "broad national action" to stop this great waste, and for "redoubled efforts on the part of the automobile industry to reduce traffic accidents in 1936," through greater research activities.

Co-operative efforts between motor vehicles and other transportation agencies also were urged by Mr. Roper.

"In our vast nation," he said, "there should be a proper equitable and profitable place for rail, highway, air and water conveyances. Unless our transportation problems are approached from this broad viewpoint all segments will in the end find their operations less profitable and effective."

Hint to Housing Trade

Mr. Roper suggested that other industries, particularly the home industry, might take a cue from the automobile makers in the matters of low production cost and wide distribution, declaring that if it does so the home building industry in the United States can, for example, in the next decade, reach new heights."

"Today," he continued, "vast numbers of people can afford to buy automobiles who cannot afford to buy homes. This is an anomaly that should not exist."

Fall Shows Planned To Level Employment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Early opening of the automobile shows and offering of new models this fall is the direct result of Presidential intervention which has as its objective a leveling out of production and employment in the automobile industry.

The industry itself acquiesced with some skepticism and views the present early showings as an experiment. Behind the agreement, it is suggested in some quarters, is the fact that the automobile industry was accorded preferential treatment under the old NRA code in a form which in effect, if not in theory, virtually exempted it from the collective bargaining section (famous Section 7A) of the original NIRA act. The industry is viewed as now returning the favor.

Government economists hold that both employer and wage earner will benefit if the experiment succeeds. Factory overhead would be reduced by regular production throughout the entire year instead of a high peak in the spring with a virtual shut-down during nine months of the year as at present. Labor would be assured of regular employment instead of a short seasonal job and nine months on the bread lines.

Journalism Sponsored In Georgia's Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—To stimulate interest in high school journalism, one of the major objectives of the Georgia Scholastic Press Association, the group will again this school year conduct a series of contests opon to all schools affiliated with the organization.

This announcement was made in the current issue of the G. S. P. A. Bulletin, released by the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, the University of Georgia, which with the university chapter of Sigma Delta Chi, national journalistic fraternity, sponsors the Scholastic Press Association.

General Motors Sets Up $60,000,000 Fund To Stabilize Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—General Motors Corporation is out today with an answer to President Roosevelt's plea for stabilization of employment with an announcement that it has set aside a $60,000,000 fund with which it will "experiment in employment planning" with a view to stabilizing production by eliminating a seasonal slump.

The announcement was made by Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the corporation, simultaneously with the opening Saturday of the General Motors special show at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

In announcing his company's $60,000,000 employment stabilization fund, Mr. Sloan said the economic security thus set up would "carry far beyond the ranks of our own workers into those of allied industries which depend upon us so importantly."

This fund, which is entirely apart from the $50,000,000 plant expansion program announced last July, will be devoted to building up inventories of automobile parts, "so that the rate of factory operations can be maintained steadily throughout the year," and to the adjustment of working schedules "in an attempt to give the greatest regularity of employment to the maximum number of workers."

Mr. Sloan voiced the hope that the "earlier introduction of new cars" would "provide substantially more employees with more regular work and higher annual earnings than could be possible otherwise."

Lawyers Discuss Plans to Bolster Bar Association

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—In an effort to make the 57-year-old American Bar Association more representative of the lawyers of the United States, and therefore more effective in the enforcement of standards of professional ethics, a new plan of organization has been proposed by a special committee of eminent lawyers.

The basic idea of the plan, as explained by William L. Ransom, president of the association, is to place control of the national organization in the hands of a majority of the whole legal profession, acting through a house of delegates whose members would be chosen by vote of state and local bar associations and by mail ballot of members of the American Bar Association.

Lack Strong Organization

American lawyers, it is felt, have lacked a strong national organization with authority to speak for them. The American Bar Association has been charged by one of its loyal members as being too much a social club of the older and more successful members of the bar, too little a militant organization enforcing standards which the majority of the profession desire to maintain. Its members constitute only 16 per cent of the country's lawyers. The officers of the association are frank in discussing these shortcomings and vigorous in their efforts to do something about correcting them.

The recent meeting of the committee in Chicago was their first move to modernize the structure of the American Bar Association. Much general discussion preceded it. The need for such changes was a principal theme at the Los Angeles convention last summer. There is, therefore, no question but that the leaders in the association will receive the committee's recommendations with sympathy.

Further Study Planned

But the committee is determined to make no final recommendations until it has studied the views of the lawyers of the country as a whole to its proposals. By the middle of this month it expects to place its plan before them through state and local bar associations. It asks every member of the bar to consider it, to criticize it and to offer suggestions. These comments will be studied thoroughly before a final plan is drafted at the January meeting of the committee in Chicago.

If a system can be devised to make the Bar Association truly representative, it is hoped that the present small membership can be greatly increased, and the usefulness of the association correspondingly enlarged.

Governor and Press Split Over Ohio Liquor Monopoly

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 4 (AP)—Liquor advertising of the National Distillers Corporation returned to the columns of 31 Ohio newspapers today, while charges and counter-charges exploded anew in the controversy between Gov. Martin L. Davey and the Ohio chain of Scripps-Howard newspapers over the conduct of the state liquor monopoly.

The Scripps-Howard newspapers have been charging the state liquor department favored certain brands in state stores. Governor Davey replied that these papers were conducting a "cash register crusade."

National Distillers withdrew its advertising from all Ohio papers Friday, asserting they had been requested to cancel advertising in a certain group of Ohio papers, which they did not name, and that after declining the request, the company was informed its brands would be withdrawn from sale by the State.

Today, James Miller, director of the State Liquor Department, denied he had ordered a withdrawal of the National Distillers' brands and said he had been misquoted by one of their agents. The liquor concern then followed with an announcement that "a misunderstanding" had been cleared up and that its $50,000-a-month Ohio newspaper advertising appropriation had been restored.

Replying to Mr. Miller's statement, Louis B. Seltzer, editor of the Scripps-Howard Cleveland Press, said:

"Both Governor Davy and James Miller are so confused and so inconsistent in what they are doing and saying that we can't make heads or tails out of it."

Mr. Miller, however, did not immediately comment on an assertion made Saturday by Carl A. Babcock, technical adviser of the liquor department, in which Mr. Babcock said Mr. Miller had ordered him to tell National Distillers to remove their liquor from sale in this State.

Distillers Blame Ohio Row on Misunderstanding

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—The National Distillers Products Corporation announced today it has resumed all Ohio newspaper advertising withdrawn last week, stating a "misunderstanding" there has been cleared up.

Schenley Distillers Corporation, named as one of the three firms ceasing to advertise in Ohio due to the "misunderstanding" had no statement immediately.

D. M. Davies, advertising manager of Seagram's Distillers Corporation, the third firm, said his company had been named incorrectly and never had withdrawn its advertising.

All three distillers declined to comment on reports current that a political controversy in Ohio had precipitated the advertising situation.

Kentucky Ready to Vote On Repeal of State Dry Law

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4 (AP)—With voters ready to march to the polls tomorrow to elect state officers and vote on amendments to the State Constitution involving repeal of prohibition and establishment of an old-age pension law, candidates fired radio appeals to Kentuckians today in last-minute calls for support.

Both Lieut. Gov. A. A. ("Happy") Chandler, Democratic gubernatorial nominee, and his Republican opponent, Judge King Swope of Lexington, were to go on the air later today.

Chandler has based his campaign chiefly on repeal of the 3 per cent sales tax and sought support to "insure the re-election of President Roosevelt in 1936."

Dinner and Reception Dates Appointed for White House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—A new social season opened in the capital today, upon official announcement, of five dinners and five receptions to be given at the White House between Dec. 10 and Feb. 18.

Washington hostesses who entertain on a large scale always hold their social functions in abeyance until they learn the White House schedule. Today they were going full speed ahead with their winter entertainment plans.

The White House events are the same as they have been since President and Mrs. Hoover added the Vice-President's dinner a few years ago. The dates this year are as follows: Dec. 17, diplomatic reception; Jan. 2, Vice-President's dinner; Jan. 9, judicial reception; Jan. 16, diplomatic dinner; Jan. 23, congressional reception; Jan. 28, dinner to the Chief Justice and the Supreme Court; Feb. 6, reception to the officials of the Treasury, Post Office, Interior, Agriculture, Commerce and Labor Departments and federal agencies; Feb. 11, Speaker's dinner, and Feb. 18, army and navy reception. Dinners are at 8 o'clock; receptions begin at 9.

Cabinet Wives' Luncheon

In between these dates, the President and his wife will probably sandwich half a dozen other large affairs in honor of visiting foreigners or other important personages. Mrs. Roosevelt has also instituted a custom of entertaining the wives of members of her husband's Cabinet at luncheon once a month so they may come to know each other better.

In recent years, it has become the custom to follow each official dinner with a musicale in the East Room, to which an additional group of guests is invited. The artists are chosen by the Steinway Company of New York, who are reimbursed only through the advertising they receive. Mrs. Roosevelt has taken a greater interest in the selection of the performers than did her predecessors, often bringing in comparatively obscure persons whom she wants to encourage.

Before the first White House dinner this year, the new kitchens will be completed, offering the most up-to-date facilities for serving large numbers of people. The new electric ranges are of sufficient capacity to prepare state dinners for 125, or buffet suppers for 2000. Two electrically operated dumbwaiters will replace a slow old-fashioned model that allowed food to grow cold before it reached the state dinner table. With the complete new set of china ordered by the President's wife a year ago, the entertainment facilities of the mansion are more complete than they have been for a number of years.

More Quakes in Helena

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 4 (AP)—Showering bricks heralded another earthquake early today as workmen cleared away debris from more than 800 shocks here in the last three weeks. Today's heavist jolt rumbled audibly in Helena, Butte, Livingston, Great Falls and Bozeman at 4:34 a. m., and started a new exodus of frightened citizens.

A warm, delicious meal-time drink

Postum

"THERE'S A REASON"

NECKWEAR
FROM MAKER TO YOU
A Luxurious Economy

C. E. ZIMMERMAN

Rare Values in Fine Neckwear

We recently purchased within three days' time, high grade silks sufficient to make more than 50,000 pieces of neckwear. Additional purchases are being made weekly, and almost daily. Included in the above purchases were sixteen different patterns of four to six colors each of choice imported materials normally used in neckwear retailing at several times our price of $1. Other domestic patterns were of the finest all silk quality manufactured by the leading old established firms of America. We use only the highest skilled workmanship, all wool linings, and everything that goes to make the finest quality neckwear. We are literally making neckwear history when we offer these patterns at the retail price of only $1. This is evidenced by the amazing growth of our business at the present time, about 100% per month.

There are more than 250 patterns in our line retailing at $1 at the present time, including the finest American and imported patterns. Many buyers after stating they are not interested, purchase a half dozen or a dozen ties or as many as a couple of dozen ties when they inspect our actual merchandise.

Most of the representatives listed below carry a stock of 150 to 400 or 500 of our neckties, and you are cordially invited, without obligation, to write or telephone them for an inspection. It is not possible for us to list all of our representatives in one advertisement, and if there is no representative listed in your immediate vicinity, kindly write us for name of nearest one. We especially solicit the inspection of purchasers who have been accustomed to paying $2.00, $3.00 or more for neckwear. We manufacture everything we sell, and most of the silks we use are designed and produced exclusively for us, thus insuring choice patterns, fine quality, and outstanding values.

Salesmen and District Managers

Our business has been established over a period of years. The large volume of repeat business assures a good representative a steady, growing income. We desire applications from additional representatives who are qualified to make from thirty to fifty dollars a week, or more, from the start. Representatives who qualify may become district managers in territories employing from 10 to 25, to as many as 50 representatives. District managers have substantial earning possibilities with splendid future prospects.

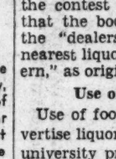
If interested, please write for our comprehensive treatise, "OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NECKWEAR BUSINESS." We furnish neckwear on consignment to responsible representatives, without investment.

Partial List of Representatives

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Washington—Charles A. Matson, 736 Rock Creek Church Rd. N. W., Tel. Col. 10012.
FLORIDA — Hollywood — J. Powers Shatto, Tel. 20.
GEORGIA — Atlanta — Mrs. Lillian E. Stapel, 867 Mentelle Dr., N. E., Tel. VE. 1257. Mrs. Roxana E. Durfee, 32 Highland Dr. N. E., Tel. Ch. 1487.
ILLINOIS — Benton — G. C. Cantrell, 320 N. Main St., Tel. Main 34.
Peoria—R. L. Latta, 154 N. Eleanor Pl., Tel. 2-1227.
Tuscola—B. F. Goldman, 711 N. Main St., Tel. 196.
Wilmette—Richard F. Wrightson, 1006 Linden Ave., Tel. Wilmette 2082.
Springfield—Mrs. Marie Weldon, 823½ S. 8th St.
INDIANA—Indianapolis—G. O. Godard, 3156 N. Capitol Ave., Tel. Talbot 6077. J. E. Thomas, 701 Lemke Bldg., Riley 4346.
Kokomo—Glenn W. Geary, 1740 W. Taylor St., Tel. 4733.
IOWA—Cedar Rapids—T. D. Smedley, 714 1st Ave., N. E., Tel. 5345.
Des Moines—Mrs. R. J. Chubbock, 2915 W. 4th St., Tel. 3-6545.
Fort Madison—V. H. Forney, 932 Ave. D, Tel. 192-R.
Sheldon—C. C. Schaap.
Sioux City—N. F. Spitler, 632 Badgerow Bldg.
MAINE — Yarmouth — L. M. Haskins, 22 South St., Tel. Y-29.
MARYLAND—Baltimore—G. Herman Carl, 1711 N. Broadway, Tel. Wolfe 3588-J.
MASSACHUSETTS — Auburndale — Donald R. Brownell, 16 Grove St.
Melrose—James T. Murphy, 49 E. Emerson St., Tel. Mel. 3243.
Springfield—Clarence D. Smith, 39 Beech St., Tel. 47232.
MICHIGAN—Detroit—Mrs. Jessie M. Gordon, Woodstock Apts., 473 Peterboro, Tel. Terrace 2-9654. H. S. Weil, 807 Empire Bldg., Tel. Cadillac 8549.
MINNESOTA—Minneapolis—Elmer L. Fuller, 3707 Grand Ave., Apt. 104, Tel. Regent 3032.
St. Paul—H. P. Brown, 535 Asbury Ave.
MISSOURI—Overland—Mrs. Geo. L. Sack, 2460 Oakland.
Richmond Heights — Mrs. Margaret Priesmeyer, 7628 Harter Ave.
St. Louis—Wm. C. Fritz, 4627 Shenandoah Ave.
NEBRASKA — Omaha — Mrs. L. G. Champlin, 2224 Pratt St., Tel. Ke. 7704.
NEW JERSEY—Newark—C. H. Eastabrook, 556 Summer Ave.
NEW YORK — Bronx — Louis Kassel, 2009 Cruger Ave., Tel. Underhill 3-9250. Gerald A. Lester, 815 Penfield St.
Brooklyn—Kurt E. Koenig, 352 64th St., Tel. Sunset 6-7241. S. I. Schwarz, 65 Pineapple St., Main 4-2566.
Ilion—Kenneth C. Hallenbeck, 51 First Ave., Tel. 419-R.
OHIO—Akron—Herbert W. Hopkins, 586 Adams Court.
Cincinnati—F. P. Sevier, 301 Central Ave., Tel. Main 4776.
Cleveland—Robert F. Stone, 922 Fidelity Bldg., Tel. Main 8980. Irving R. Wade, 922 Fidelity Bldg., Tel. Main 8980.
East Cleveland—Mrs. D. Wahl, 1756 Chapman. C. B. Crookham, 1756 Eddy Rd., Tel. Mu. 0821.
Marion—Calvin Oborn, 452 E. Church St., Tel. 4171.
OKLAHOMA — Tulsa — Jim Johnson, 2712 E. 31st St., Tel. 8905.
PENNSYLVANIA — Altoona — J. A. Kay, 2821 Beale Ave.
Easton — Mrs. Della Richards, 215 Burke St., Tel. 3922.
Philadelphia—Frank R. Andrews, 302 N. 35th St., Baring 0480.
Pittsburgh—Hugh G. Bigley, 4604 Bayard St., Tel. MAyflower 1430.
SOUTH DAKOTA—Watertown—A. J. Albrook, 37 Fifth Ave., N. W.
TENNESSEE — Memphis — E. Kemper Smith, 1846 Kendale, Tel. 7-4420-W.
TEXAS—Dallas—Mrs. M. B. Rivenbark, 5450 Metcedes, Tel. 8-8416.
Port Arthur—Leonard A. Smith, 815 South St., Edgemore.
WISCONSIN — Kenosha — Mrs. D. P. Ganes, 2326 63rd St.
Racine—Geo. H. Treviranus, 511 16th St., Tel. Jackson 4721.

C. E. ZIMMERMAN
154 EAST ERIE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

☆ IN ST. LOUIS



Newest . . . Largest . . . Most Modern Hotel—

AN APARTMENT HOTEL for the exacting and the discriminating. Every type of accommodation for any length of stay. Home of the famous Crystal Terrace Restaurant and popular Coffee Shop. Garage in connection.

Overlooking Forest Park
Kingshighway and Maryland
ST. LOUIS, MO.

THE PARK PLAZA

Use Electric Cookery This Thanksgiving

An Electric Range Makes Every Meal a Holiday Special!

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

ALL NEW YORK is just a step from the HOTEL MONTCLAIR

Lexington Avenue at 49th Street, N. Y. C.

● Convenient to the Grand Central Zone, shops, theatres, Radio City! 800 outside rooms. ● Only $2.50 for an outside room with bath, shower and radio. $3.50 for a double room.

Dine and Dance in CASINO MONTCLAIR

Hooray! the COOK'S OUT

● A godsend on the cook's night out and a life-saver when unexpected guests happen in . . . for with Prudence Corned Beef Hash, you can serve a glorious, hearty meal of real home quality, in 4 minutes, and at less than 7 cents a person. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

If your grocer hasn't Prudence Hash, send us his name and 10 cents for a 1-portion trial tin by mail. Another dime brings you also the new food sensation, Prudence Beef Loaf *with gravy*. Boston Food Products Co., Boston, Mass.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH

BEEF STEW . . . LAMB STEW . . . BEEF LOAF

lemon pie-de luxe

with meringue of course. A crust so crispy light. A creamy lemon flavor so delicate and taste-satisfying. Tops off a delightful meal—on Wednesdays only.

Luncheon 50c Dinner 75c-$1.00

YAMA

TEA ROOM, Inc.
47 EAST 49 ST. (Near Park Ave.), N. Y.

"I'm glad I saved"

"FOR years and years I've had an account at the Home Savings Bank. Whenever I have a bit of extra money I deposit it there. The result is I've built up a tidy reserve fund. I've never missed the money I've saved for I still have it. And at my age it's pretty nice to know you have money to fall back on when you need it."

Interest Paid from Day of Deposit—Compounded Quarterly

Send post card for interesting, new booklet "Banking by Mail for Profit"

HOME SAVINGS BANK
11 No. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y.

8½ GUINEAS

is the price of this Classical wrap-over Tea Gown made in crease-resisting velvet, cut on ample lines, handsomely trimmed self shirred ruching. In all colours and black.

Ask for "Hebe" in our Tea Gown Salon, first floor, or apply for the Tea Gown Brochure

Marshall & Snelgrove
VERE ST. & OXFORD ST. LONDON W.1.
Tel. Mayfair 6600 Debenhams Ltd.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

forces pressed forward slowly toward Makale to try to redeem their Duce's promise of an equally brilliant victory today. The central column out of Adigrat poured into Hauzien, with Makale but 38 miles south, the Associated Press reports. On the west, units out of Adowa and Aksum advanced more slowly. On the east, Danakil warriors formed the opposite side of the wedge. No resistance was anywhere encountered. The entire series of movements was cautious and unspectacular, with any possible major conflict still seeming distant.

Addis Ababa — Emperor Haile Selassie, entering the sixth year of his reign, announced that an Italian air raid on Gorrahei killed 30 women, 15 children and 100 cows.

Southern Front — No developments of importance.

Paris—Stavisky Bond Scandal Trials Begin

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The aftermath of the Stavisky scandal erupted in the form of a supertrial of 20 Stavisky associates and others, charged with complicity in the bond scandals, and heightened by a furor in the press. Some 50 lawyers will argue for the defendants in this latest "cause célèbre," and the widow of the bond prestidigitator will deny charges that she knew of his activities.

Politics can scarcely be kept out of the trial, it is said, because of the long record of postponements of cases against Stavisky, and the charges of official complicity.

Britain—Trend of Municipal Elections Indecisive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—First reports of heavy Conservative gains in the municipal elections were dampened by final returns. The net balance between the Labor Party and the Conservatives is very little changed. Gains by the Conservatives but slightly outnumbered the Labor gains.

General satisfaction continues to be expressed in Conservative circles at the party's holding its own. Nevertheless, it is recognized that it is premature to draw any very definite conclusions concerning the forthcoming general elections, from these local results.

Shoemen—Voluntary Agreements Defended

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The National Boot and Shoe Manufacturers Association declined to send a representative to Washington this month to discuss new laws to supplant the NRA. Since the abrogation of the codes, the shoe industry has made considerable progress toward industrial recovery by voluntary agreement, said an association executive. It has maintained its number of workers within comparatively small variation of the predepression period, increased the average rate of pay and decreased hours, he said, without the NRA.

AAA—Expects Increase of Buying Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The AAA expects the consumer's buying power for farm products to increase about 10 per cent in 1936. Industrial production will increase by about that much, an AAA forecast says, and this means more money in the consumer's income envelope.

The dance of the dollars to speed up: Page 1.

Canada—New Governor General Installed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUEBEC—Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan) has become the symbol and the agent of Britain's link to its Canadian Dominion. In the Legislative Chamber of Old Quebec, he was installed as Governor General of Canada amid all the glitter of traditional ceremony.

He comes to a Canada determined to relax its Empire tariff union policy—but for the betterment of the link to the mother country, the new Government believes.

Personal sketch of Lord Tweedsmuir: Page 5.

Employment—General Motors Tries Stabilizing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The General Motors Corporation appropriated $60,000,000 for a venture into employment stabilization in the large corporation field. The money will be devoted to building up inventories, it was announced, so as to even out production. The extreme peaks and valleys of employment in so highly seasonable an industry as this have caused grave concern to social workers and social planners.

Border Incident—Soviets Uncover Korean Plot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—In grim warning to Japan and Manchoukuo, the Soviet Government made this announcement, after delaying a week to investigate thoroughly:

On Oct. 26, six Koreans crossed into Russia, carrying anti-Soviet literature and armed with tools admittedly for use in damaging the Amur Railway. Near Habarovsk they were discovered by a Soviet border patrol. Result: Two killed, three wounded and captured, only one escaped.

This laconic announcement, made without editorial comment, is expected to take the place of an official protest and the usual resulting diplomatic incident, in warning other Manchoukuoans. "A certain military unit" in Manchoukuo had organized this raid as a preliminary to other sabotaging activities, the Soviet press said. Let it beware.

Peiping—Japanese Pressure Ousts Mayor

PEIPING, China (AP)—Yuan Liang resigned as Mayor of Peiping today, yielding to pressure of Japanese authorities. These authorities held the Mayor's resignation, as well as the abolition of the Peiping Military Council, would be a logical development toward suppression of anti-Japanese activities in North China.

Armistice Day—Youth Council Emphasizes Peace

TULSA, Okla. (AP)—There'll be no flag waving and drum beating in Tulsa's celebration of Armistice Day, the Tulsa Christian Youth Council, in charge of the celebration, announced. Instead, there will be a parade of floats celebrating the return of peace.

"We want to eliminate the flag waving, the drum beating and the fostering of the romantic idea of war," said Charles Wright, president of the council. "War and the teachings of Christ are incompatible."

Berengaria—Next to Go to Scrap Heap

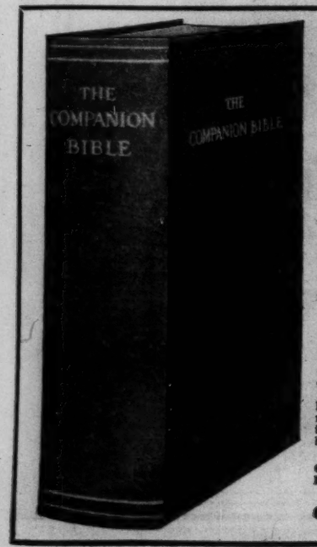
By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The S.S. Berengaria will follow the Mauretania and the Olympic into honorable retirement—and probably will be dismantled for scrap—when the superliner Queen Mary breaks out the Cunard-White Star flag next spring. This policy of retiring old tonnage for new has long been demanded by shipping economists, since the north Atlantic had become desperately overcrowded. Ships, unlike automobiles or railroad trains, can be kept going almost indefinitely, it is pointed out, and only this long-delayed courage to scrap older vessels can put transatlantic passenger service back on a paying basis.

REA—Adds Seven Power Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Seven rural electrification projects were announced as the first installment of the Administration current drive to advance kilowatts into the gas and kerosene country. The Rural Electrification Administration is expected to follow these with other approved projects in quick succession.



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Educators Honor Rollins College On Semicentennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINTER PARK, Fla., Nov. 4—Rollins College, said to be the oldest institution of higher learning in Florida, celebrated its half century of service today by holding a special convocation commemorating the opening of its first session on Nov. 4, 1885. Since its first classes were held in a loft over the town's general store, it is interesting to note that the college is building five new dormitories this year with a federal grant of $275,000.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Humanities was presented this morning to Dr. Frank L. McVey, president of the University of Kentucky, who delivered the principal address. Rollins Decorations of Honor (given in recognition of distinguished service to the college) were presented to Miss Alice E. Guild, who organized the college art courses in 1886; Fritz J. Frank '96, editor of Iron Age; Dr. Richard Feuerstein, professor of modern languages and oldest faculty member in point of service, and several others.

Advice to Parents

Final semicentennial celebrations began on Saturday with a meeting addressed by Dr. William A. Shimer, secretary of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa, and Dr. Katherine Rogers Adams, an official of the American Association of University Women.

Dr. Shimer warned parents "not to think so much of their own self-development as of the development of their children. And the corollary is that children should be so educated that as they became adult, they in turn will live for their children.

"This may seem homely philosophy," he continued, "but it goes deep into the springs of action and if practiced, would accelerate and stabilize progress. It supplies the directive principle for choosing the general content and method of education; namely, education for creative parenthood."

Among the Speakers

Other speakers during the day's exercises included Dr. C. F. Thwing, president emeritus of Western Reserve University; Dr. Daniel L. March, president of Boston University; W. R. O'Neal, Rollins trustee, and James S. Rickards, executive secretary of the Florida Education Association.

On Sunday semicentennial services were held in Orange City, where the original meeting to found the college was held early in 1885 and where a specially appointed committee finally reported that out of several Florida cities and towns, Winter Park, with its guarantee of $114,000, should be the home of the new college.

On Sunday afternoon, Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins, was tendered a luncheon in honor of his tenth year as head of the college, at which the speakers were Dr. Robert L. Kelley, executive secretary of the Association of American Colleges; Dr. Herbert J. Tigert, president of Florida University, and Dr. L. M. Britain, president of the Georgia School of Technology.

Charter Students Honored

Other exercises on the program included a luncheon in honor of charter students, and the unveiling of plaques marking sites where Rollins was opened, where first classes were held, at the sites of the first buildings and also in honor of the charter faculty.

Rollins was founded largely through the efforts of Dr. Edward P. Hooker, a Congregational missionary, who came to Winter Park about 1882, when the town was just beginning as a real estate development.

Those in charge of the present semicentennial observances stated that nine college presidents and two presidents emeritus were among the delegates from more than 100 institutions of higher learning who attended the celebrations.

Half a Century of Service to Education Marked

Beautiful Buildings Depict Progress at Rollins College

Knowles Memorial Chapel and the Annie Russell Theater on the Winter Park Campus of Rollins College. Inset—Dr. Hamilton Holt, President of the College for Ten Years

New Dealers Anxiously Wait Trend of Off-Year Elections

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Off-year elections give a glimpse of the way national sentiment is running, and for that reason results in tomorrow's contests in Kentucky, Philadelphia and New York State are attracting wide attention.

For the most part, Roosevelt forces have declined to admit that the New Deal is an issue tomorrow, although Republicans in scores of communities have hammered home their opposition to Washington policies.

The President's prestige is most clearly involved in the Kentucky results where, alone among states, two complete tickets, Democrat and Republican, are in the field.

On Spot in Kentucky

Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt was directly involved in the affair by the failure of his effort to conciliate one faction among the Democrats, as his train passed through the State en route to the West.

Three big issues are expected to bring out the largest vote in Kentucky for years. First, there is the direct party contest; second, a confused wet-dry fight; and finally, a referendum as to whether the State will align itself with proposed federal social security legislation.

The Kentucky party contest is complicated by a split in the Democratic ranks.

Baby Kisser vs. Judge

The stake is the governorship; the Democratic candidate the lively barn-storming Lieut. Gov. A. B. Chandler, who is opposed to Judge King Swope, the youthful but dignified Republican candidate. Mr. Chandler kisses babies at election rallies; Judge Swope doesn't.

Chandler would be a sure winner except that Gov. Ruby Laffoon, the Democratic incumbent, with the melliferous name has split with him and urged fellow Democrats to defeat Chandler. Mr. Roosevelt attempted to placate Governor Laffoon, but the latter declined even to come to Mr. Roosevelt's special train when it passed through the State. The Roosevelt prestige is therefore enlisted behind Chandler.

Apart from the fight over the Governorship, there is a Kentucky referendum to repeal the state prohibition amendment. Neither Chandler nor Swope has taken a stand on this. Liquor manufacturers have $100,000,000 invested in the State, and the fight is intense. Kentucky has a farcical liquor control law which leaves the matter of enforcement up to the individual buyer.

So complicated is the issue that some drys are fighting for repeal; some wets for maintaining the statute. Kentucky ballot boxes will not be opened till the day after election.

Democrats Assault Philadelphia

The Philadelphia contest is spectacular because it involves an active fight to control America's third biggest city. Republicans have been impregnable there for 40 years. Now Democrats have captured Pittsburgh, and hold a senatorship and the Governorship. If they can snatch Philadelphia it might affect the status of Pennsylvania's big bloc of presidential electors in 1936. The Republican candidate is S. Davis Wilson, city comptroller; the Democrat, John B. Kelly. Both sides claim victory, but the Republican registration is larger than the Democratic.

From the national viewpoint, Washington is interested in the New York election from the light it will cast on the control of Postmaster James A. Farley, who combines with his duties as Postmaster General, and his chairmanship of the National Democratic Party, the third responsibility of state chairman of the New York Democratic Party.

It is frequently remarked that Mr. Farley's abilities must be amazing, for the proper performance of any one of those duties is a full time job. At any rate, the present control of the New York Assembly may hang on a few seats. The present Assembly consists of 76 Democrats and 72 Republicans, with 2 vacancies. Mr. Roosevelt has gone to Hyde Park to vote.

Other Key Contests

Elsewhere, bitter contests will be decided. A series of mayoralty campaigns is coming to a close in Ohio, particularly Cleveland, where Ray Miller, a Democrat, is seeking the post against Harold L. Burton, independent Republican.

In New Jersey the Republicans have turned their full cannonade against the New Deal as an issue in the hotly challenged contested Duchess County election. Only in the last few days have the Democrats, here as elsewhere, found it necessary to defend their record, following a policy of making all contests on local

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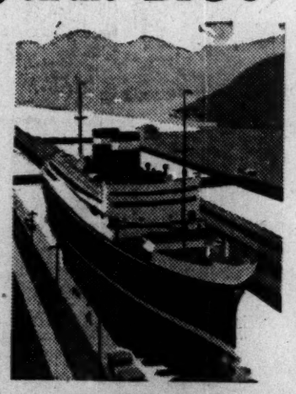

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New Giant Telescope to View Stars Nonillions of Miles Away

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 4 (AP)—A riddle of the universe may be answered in the glistening mirror of a new giant telescope.

Natural scientists at the new Palomar Observatory are eagerly awaiting a 200-inch reflector cast at Corning, N. Y., which soon will be ready for grinding and polishing.

It should enable them to see twice as far in space as man has ever glimpsed before, Dr. Walter Baade of Mount Wilson Observatory told a group of astronomers at the California Institute of Technology.

This drawing aside the curtain on celestial objects 300,000,000 light years away may reveal whether the universe is "exploding," as some observations now indicate; whether it is static, or if it is expanding and contracting, like a toy balloon blown up and then deflated, endlessly.

Milton Humason and Dr. Edwin Hubble, working with the 100-inch telescope at the Carnegie Institution's Mount Wilson Observatory, found a nebula in the constellation of Bootes which apparently is speeding away from the earth at the nearly explosive rate of 24,500 miles a second. This nebula is 200,000,000 light years distant.

Comparing this with other nebulae, Dr. Hubble found that the farther away they were the faster they were traveling and the increase in speed was constant, supporting the theory of the "exploding" universe.

It is possible, he said, the 200-inch mirror may show a slowing up in speed of the nebulae farther in space.

Dr. Hubble said he had been able to photograph a nebula 300,000,000 light years away, but it was too tiny to obtain its spectrum and so estimate the speed at which it was traveling. The new telescope then should enable astronomers to photograph star systems 600,000,000 light years of 3,600,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 miles away.

Dr. J. A. Anderson, executive officer of the Palomar Observatory council, pointed out that stars and nebulae which cannot be seen can be photographed, exposures sometimes running to 100 hours or longer.

Legion Leaders Sued On Publicity Charge

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4 (AP)—Prof. Ellis Freeman of the University of Louisville faculty, target of an American Legion "anti-Red" drive here last spring, has sued two of its leaders and a Louisville bank for $100,000 damages.

Claiming that false charges subjected him to undesirable publicity, detrimental to his private and professional standing, Professor Freeman demanded damages of Henry J. Stites, who was chairman of a special Jefferson Post committee, and Harry V. Davis, past commander of the post. He also sued the Citizens-Union National Bank, Edmund T. Meriwether, vice-president, and Louis A. Duane, chief clerk.

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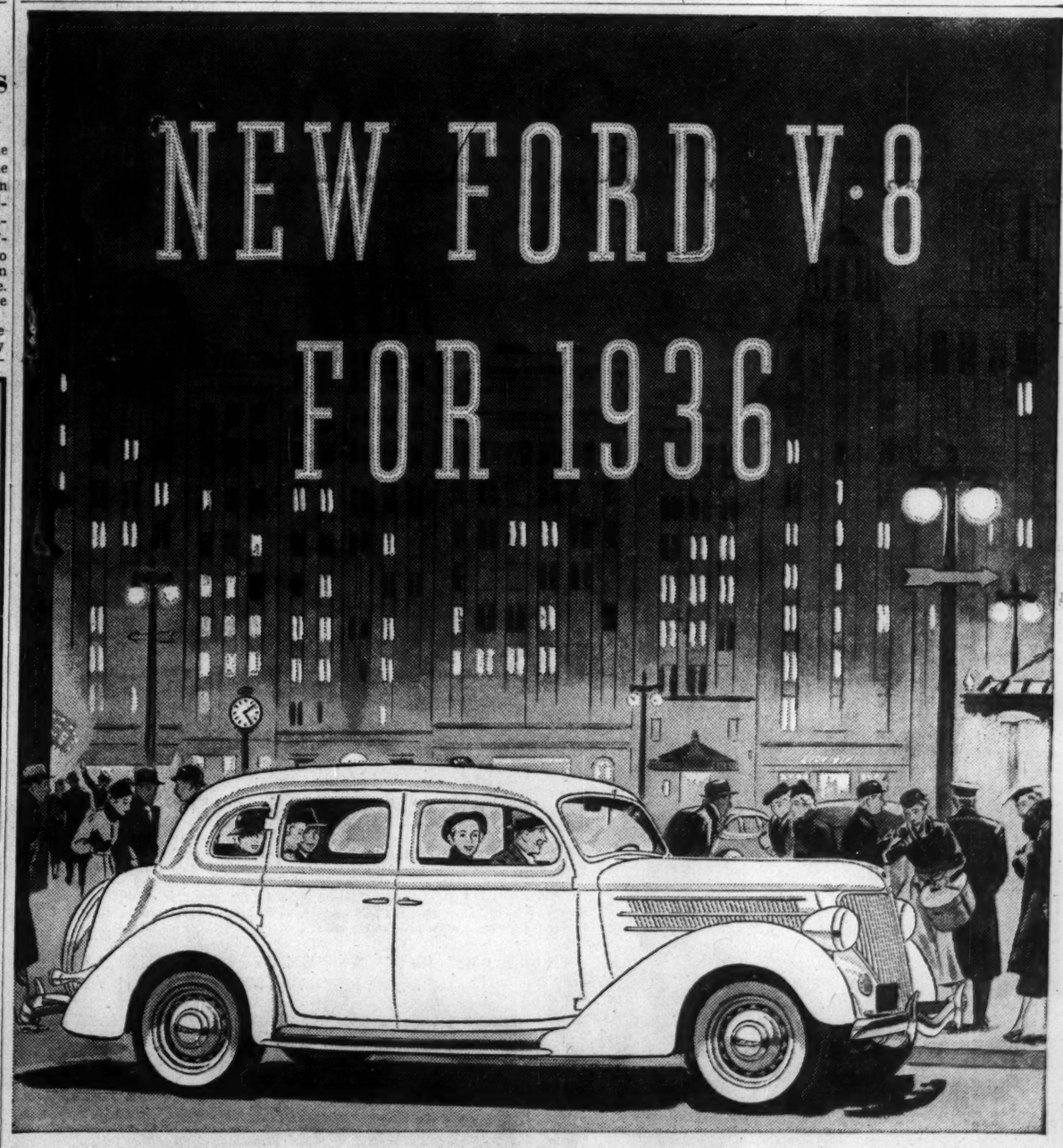

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Foreigners Ever Active In Developing Ethiopia

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ADDIS ABABA—Practically everything constructive that has been achieved in Ethiopia is the work of foreigners.

The dominant tribe, the Amharas, are soldiers. The most numerous tribe, the Gallas, are peasants and nomads. The Gurages are humble servants. The Shankallas are slaves. It is almost exclusively Greeks, Armenians and Indians who have managed the business, industry and finance of the land.

I recently moved from one hotel here in Addis Ababa to another and had to have three heavy suitcases transported a mile. Gurage men were summoned by the hotel porter, who simply went onto the porch and shouted, "G'raggy, g'raggy, g'raggy." All day long the city echoes with that cry. Of the 10 men who immediately responded, we picked out three and asked them how much they wanted for the job. "Well, your baggage is pretty heavy," they said, "and we can't carry it way up there for less than 8 cents (American)."

Tribal Divisions

My mule boy is a Moslem Galla. A majority of the interpreters who serve the journalists here are Amharas. The short-legged black boy who does the scrubbing in our hotel for meager food and 60 cents a month in cash, is a Shankalla. The owner of the hotel is a grand Amhara chief, known as a Ras or Prince. He gets his wealth by collecting a heavy toll on what other exceedingly poor people produce. The only rich natives acquire their wealth in that way. The fairly well-to-do are state officials. All wealth creators are foreigners or the poorest natives.

Until recently the Ethiopians have been soldiers, chiefs, nomads, peasants of the most primitive sort, small outdoor merchants and slaves. The only kind of house they could build was a tiny hut of upright slats pastered over with mud and capped with a straw roof. Their clothes were hides or togas, their hair ointment butter, their razors splinters of glass and their combs jagged pieces of horn.

They have long known how to weave pretty colored baskets, pound out silver ear spoons for extracting wax, and fashion little iron and silver crosses for the priests. These objects have constituted Ethiopian art. For making anything more complicated or of a higher order foreigners have been necessary.

Foreign Activities

If you are in need of money you will probably go to an East Indian broker. If you want distraction you will go to a French movie house.

You will get your new shoes made or your old ones repaired at an Armenian shop. A Greek will make your new suit and provide you with a felt hat. He will also cut your hair and shave you, unless you are exceedingly humble, and then an Indian will do it.

A German, of course, runs the delicatessen. Two of the biggest state monopolies are in the hands of Armenians. An Indian, Mohammed Ali, owns by far the largest commercial enterprise in the land. The French built and manage the railroad.

If it were not for the Armenians, Greeks and Indians, Ethiopia would be very much more primitive than it is.

It is interesting to note that Jews do not thrive here. They cannot meet Armenian, Greek and Indian competition.

Of these three chief foreign groups who conduct practically all of Ethiopia's business, industry and finances, the Armenian is the smallest and most distinguished. The East Indians are the most numerous and have the lowest standard of living.

Armenians Keep Apart

There are 1000 Armenians in the capital and 200 in provincial cities. They are rather clannish and exclusive and do not like to lose themselves in the interior. They are all literate and quite intelligent, maintain schools and churches, have a fine club in Addis Ababa, which is the only thing of the kind in the empire, and try in every way to preserve for themselves a favored place in the country. Many of them are Ethiopian subjects and practically all are permanently here. They belong to Ethiopia. This is their home. Hundreds of other foreigners left the country to escape the risk of war, but the Armenians remained. They have no place to go. The fact that they are permanent has made them a useful element. Their fate is identified with that of the empire, and they are very loyal citizens. Their future depends on Ethiopia's independence and development, and they have done much to help the natives advance in business and handicrafts.

One of the chief assistants of Menelik, both before and after he became Emperor, was an Armenian named Terzian, who at first helped supply the ambitious ruler with guns and later with more useful machines.

Slaves Pulled Engine

Thirty years ago this resourceful merchant ordered a steam engine sent out from England and had it pulled by 3000 imperial slaves from the coast at Djibouti to the capital, 400 miles distant. It passed over roadless and uneven country to a final elevation of about 8000 feet at the rate of four miles a day.

On arriving, it was received with imperial pomp at a great public celebration over which the whole royal family presided and was driven back and forth over a short avenue of rugs. Later a road was built from the city to a forest 20 miles distant, along which the engine pulled big loads of timber on heavy, clumsy trailers. This highway is still called "Engine Street."

One day the two huge, flat-rimmed hind wheels of the locomotive were removed and replaced with cleated ones. The discarded wheels were left where they fell and have remained there a quarter of a century. All vehicles still have to dodge between them as between Scylla and Charybdis.

Most of the Armenians who have not become Ethiopian subjects are under the protection of France, which has opened a special Armenian bureau in the legation here. This group of energetic and intelligent business men is one of the most effective means through which France maintains its influence here.

The Armenians learn the Ethiopian languages readily and are interpreters in most of the foreign legations.

Greeks Go Inland

There are 3500 Greeks in Ethiopia of which 1400 are in the capital. The fact that 2000 Greeks and only 200 Armenians live in the provinces shows the difference between these two groups of foreigners. The Greeks are more daring and more adaptable. They rove farther, perform humbler tasks, put up with smaller profits and endure greater hardships. They are practically the only merchants in most cities outside the capital. They manage little mills in all parts of the land, conduct tiny shops in scores of remote and isolated places, and pierce into jungles, swamps and deserts to buy coffee, beeswax, skins and hides.

Wherever they go they remain Greeks, even thinking of the homeland and dreaming of the time when they shall have made their fortunes and be able to return as leading citizens of the towns of their birth.

They are artisans, builders, industrialists and bankers. They make Ethiopia's soap, manufacture the felt hats worn by all fashionable natives, vie with the Armenians as the leading tailors, and conduct caravans every place where there is something to buy and sell. They run the restaurants along Ethiopia's one railroad line and conduct the chief hotel in the capital.

Active in Business

They claim to have at least half the business of the empire in their hands. Most of the employees in the National Bank are Greeks.

Practically all of the first lawyers, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, architects and contractors were Greeks.

They boast of being the chief teachers of the Ethiopians in the arts and crafts, and have done so well that they have deprived themselves of a livelihood. The pupils are now taking the masters' places and during the last three years the number of Greeks here has tended to decrease. Natives can work cheaper and the customers here prefer cheapness to everything else.

Although coming here for material reasons, the Armenians and Greeks have rendered Ethiopia the greatest service. They have instituted a higher standard of living and given rise to new wants.

Six decades ago the Emperor himself spent most of his time in tents. Today quite a few of his ordinary subjects live in decent houses.

The example and incentive for progress came from the Armenians and the Greeks. To a large extent they are the makers of what civilization there is here. Such comfortable living as Ethiopian cities can boast is due to them.

Indians and Arabs

Some Indians also and a few Arabs have proven useful helpers. Almost all the tiny shops here are run by them. They live in huts and are almost as simple in their tastes and habits as the natives. Still they are cleaner, more enterprising and more versatile, dress better, take better care of their children and have a wider knowledge of world affairs, so their contact with the Ethiopians—in hundreds of "corner groceries"—has helped the nation to advance.

Ethiopia has come to a supreme testing place in its history. Until now foreigners have made the schools, business, handicrafts, mills, houses, bridges, electric light installations, soap, roads and better clothes. They alone have organized trade, built a railroad and unearthed the wealth beneath the soil. The few opulent Ethiopians have gained their wealth by preying on others and even by hindering the pioneers of progress. Foreigners have helped Ethiopia in spite of many of the Ethiopians.

The question now is: Can the Ethiopians themselves make wealth? Can they utilize the riches of their land? The foreigners here, who are best informed, say the Ethiopians are apt pupils. They will now have to show it in the hard school of relentless competition. If the Ethiopians can't develop their fine land somebody else will.

It Aims for Greater Safety in Flying

New Curtiss-Wright Stall-Proof and Spin-Proof Airplane

New Type Plane Held Spin-Proof And Stall-Proof

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—A new "stall-proof and "spin-proof" airplane, capable of flying 580 miles without refueling and at a speed of 131 miles an hour, was announced by the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Company here Saturday. The flying machine is now undergoing final flight tests prior to delivery to Eugene Vidal, director of the Bureau of Aviation, Department of Commerce, in Washington, the announcement said.

The new plane is known as the Curtiss-Wright Coupe and was built to enter the Bureau of Air Commerce competition for "an exceptionally safe airplane which will be easy to fly, have a low initial cost, a low operating cost and which will be adapted to large-scale production." Its "stall-proof" and "spin-proof" features were obtained through "an ingenious aileron control."

The flaps extend across 70 per cent of the 32-foot wing, the announcement describing the airplane says. The two-place side-by-side cabin is fitted with large windows providing excellent visibility and large doors to permit easy entrance and exit. Rear view mirrors in the top of the cabin give a clear view to the rear whether in the air or on the ground. Seats are adjustable both horizontally and vertically.

The airplane has a landing speed of less than 40 miles an hour and in appearance resembles the large all-metal transports now flying the nation's airways. It can fly as high as 17,000 feet.

The Curtis-Wright Coupe was built under the supervision of Ralph S. Damon, president of the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Company of St. Louis, who said the builders had carefully followed the specifications of the Bureau of Air Commerce.

"We have studied the problems of constructing this airplane from a mass-production standpoint in the event the demand for planes by private owners would increase sufficiently to warrant our going ahead with quantity production," he continued.

"The success of our efforts to obtain a low operating cost is indicated by the fact that the plane flies more than 20 miles on a gallon of gasoline.

"The development of this plane, which includes many new features, we believe marks a distinct advancement in aircraft for the private owner."

The airplane has a wing span of 32 feet. It is 25 feet, 6½ inches long and 7 feet 2 inches high. Hydraulic brakes, both foot and parking, are used and in the power plant there is a 90-horsepower radial engine.

Arizona to Investigate Relief Racket Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Rumors of Arizona farm hands quitting regular work to go on relief are to be investigated. To determine what effect relief has had on agricultural labor is one of the objectives of a survey being undertaken by Dr. Elzer Tetreau, recently appointed professor of rural sociology at the University of Arizona.

With the help of two or three office assistants and some 20 field investigators drawn from among "white collar men" on relief rolls, Dr. Tetreau will also attempt to determine how much demand exists for rural labor in Arizona, how the supply of labor is affected by seasonal migrations, what off-season employment is available, whether the levels of living in country districts are rising or falling.

School of Politics Opens Doors on Armistice Day

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The bell will ring on Armistice Day for the tenth annual session of the School of Politics of the Women's National Republican Club, it was announced by Mrs. George A. Wyeth, director, Nov. 2, in a call to all Republican women to enroll for the round-table sessions, which will continue weekly until June.

Declaring that it was a "fitting time to renew allegiance to the American system of government, the only system under which the common man grows in ability to govern himself," Mrs. Wyeth said the forum would open with the results of the local and statewide election, Nov. 5.

Bryn Mawr Receives Gift of $650,000 On Its 50th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4—More than a thousand prominent educators, including delegates from the universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, London and Paris, at Bryn Mawr College Nov. 2 celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. Among them were the presidents of 35 universities, delegates of numerous learned societies and headmistresses of schools that have prepared students for Bryn Mawr during the last half century.

The feature of the celebrations was the presentation of $650,000 raised to date by alumnae in a $1,000,000 campaign for a new natural science building. Speakers for the ceremony were: Dr. James Bryant Conant, president of Harvard University; Dr. Ada Louise Comstock, president of Radcliffe, and Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins was expected to come up from Washington for the occasion.

On Friday the visitors were welcomed by Dr. Marion Edwards Park, president of Bryn Mawr, who in the evening delivered a lecture on the history of the college. Cornelia Otis Skinner, a graduate of Bryn Mawr, also gave a special monologue dealing with undergraduate life in its early days.

Dr. Conant in bringing felicitations to Bryn Mawr from the oldest college in the United States considered in his address the role of the privately endowed colleges. He considered that there is nothing in the world more conducive to the enlarging of the minds of men and the addition of knowledge than conversation with men eminent in all fields of scholarship and honest emulation of those that excel.

It is not so much the knowledge acquired by students as it is the spirit they encounter in our universities, said Dr. Conant. "If I understand the college tradition correctly, the liberal arts colleges today should not worry too much about whether to require a knowledge of this or that, but should rather direct their energies primarily to providing a faculty which ensures the continuation of the university spirit."

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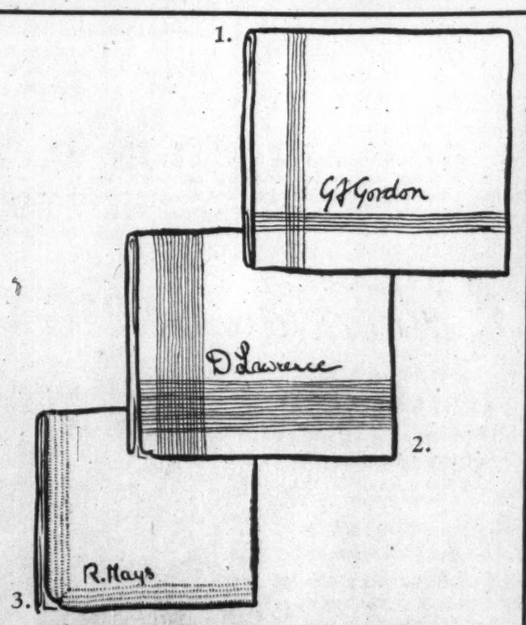

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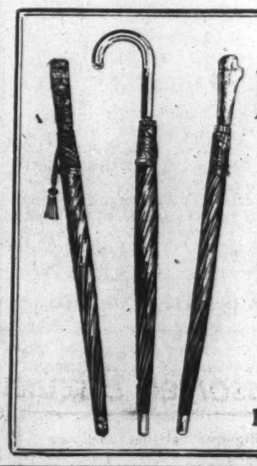

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Crowned Democracy Promised As Greeks Recall George II

(Continued from Page 1)

cated—apparently without evidence—in accusations of aiding a counter-revolution in October, 1923. The champions for establishment of a republic seized the opportunity, and on March 25, 1924, the republic was proclaimed. George II became a definitive exile. In the democratic enthusiasm of the time, he was called the last Greek King.

Yet in 11 years of turbulent Greek politics, marked by dictatorships, democratic revolts and recurrent ins and outs of the colorful Eleutherios Venizelos, the Royalist forces have steadily gained.

Gen. George Condylis, strong man behind the present restoration, himself suffered exile in 1925, only to return and become Premier by a bloodless coup.

Mustering Opposition

The Republicans matched this threat by winning the elections of Aug. 19, 1927. Mr. Venizelos resumed power on a Republican platform, and for six years the Royalist Opposition was unable to break his hold. But Republican sentiment — still strong in Greece despite the overwhelming vote for George II's return—was matched by Royalists with a steady campaign that embraced both elections and the building up of armed force. General Condylis moved behind the scenes at all times, the spearhead of opposition to the republic, although nominally in favor of its continuance.

By 1933 the Royalists won the elections. Premier Panayoti Tsaldaris, personally as well as politically a Royalist, initiated the policy of remaining neutral on restoration until the people could be consulted by plebiscite. From retirement, Mr. Venizelos watched with misgivings the rising tide of Royalist power.

General Condylis came out openly for restoration, and began to exercise influence on Premier Tsaldaris to abandon his neutral stand.

In a last—to date—desperate attempt to defeat the Royalists, the veteran Venizelos led a revolt last March. He failed, and remains in exile. But with restoration, a general amnesty is expected, under which he could return to his Cretan home.

By crushing the Venizelist revolt, the Royalists assured themselves a clear field. Steps toward restoration have come with fixing of the date for a plebiscite, the forcible reshuffling of the Tsaldaris Government by a military coup of General Condylis on Oct. 10. The same night, a hurriedly summoned session of the National Assembly voted to abolish the 11-year-old Greek Republic.

The only detail remaining was the monarch. George refused to return without an overwhelming indorsement by the people. This formality went off according to schedule yesterday. Twice King of the Greeks, George will return to share in writing another chapter of his adopted country's colorful, turbulent history.

The naming of foreign dynasties to the thrones of European powers was a widespread feature of palace diplomacy in the nineteenth century. Otto, second son of the King of Bavaria, was chosen King of Greece by the conference of London, which in 1832 was occupied with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire.

Larger Consumer Buying Forecast

(Continued from Page 1)

sibly not at a rate as rapid as the increase in industrial production unless monetary or credit inflation becomes a factor in raising the general price level."

Industrial production, now at 88 per cent of the 1923-25 average, will increase to about 98 per cent in 1936, the report predicts. Factory pay rolls, averaging about 69 per cent in 1935 are expected to increase in the same proportion.

Increase of 10 Per Cent

"Since the cash income from many agricultural products, particularly meats and dairy, fruit and vegetable products, is closely related to the volume of industrial pay rolls, this would indicate an increase of about 10 per cent in the demand for such products in 1936," the report concludes.

The department looks for the greatest advances in industrial activity to come in the durable goods industry, especially in the railroad, building and automobile industries.

"Building activity in 1936," it was said, "probably will be at an appreciably higher level than 1935, owing chiefly to an expected expansion of about 50 to 100 per cent in residential construction. After a long period of deferred repairs and deferred new construction, the improvement in consumer incomes and the prospects for further business recovery are bringing about commitments for construction which were deferred during the last few years because of unfavorable economic conditions.'

Auto Gain Expected

The increased output in the automobile industry is expected to continue through 1936 because of the material increase in the average age of cars now in the hands of owners. Agricultural traffic for the railroads, in the absence of severe drought, should be higher. It is predicted impetus is likely to be given by the general improved outlook to the expansion of credit.

Summing up, the forecasters of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics find that "with the progressive increase in the incomes of various groups of producers, both industrial and agricultural, the amount of their income, over and above that necessary to pay interest, taxes, rent and insurance, available for current expenditures for both durable and nondurable goods, become proportionately larger. It seems probable," they say, "that increased buying power from this general improvement will result in a material increase in the demand for many farm products, especially those products that are affected most by changes in incomes, such as the higher quality meats, dairy and poultry products, and fruit and vegetables."

Mrs. Larz Anderson, Sponsor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Claude A. Swanson Oct. 31 designated Mrs. Larz Anderson of Brookline, Mass., as sponsor for the destroyer Perkins to be launched Dec. 31 at the Puget Sound Navy Yard. Mrs. Anderson is the daughter of the late Commodore George Hamilton Perkins for whom the vessel is to be named.

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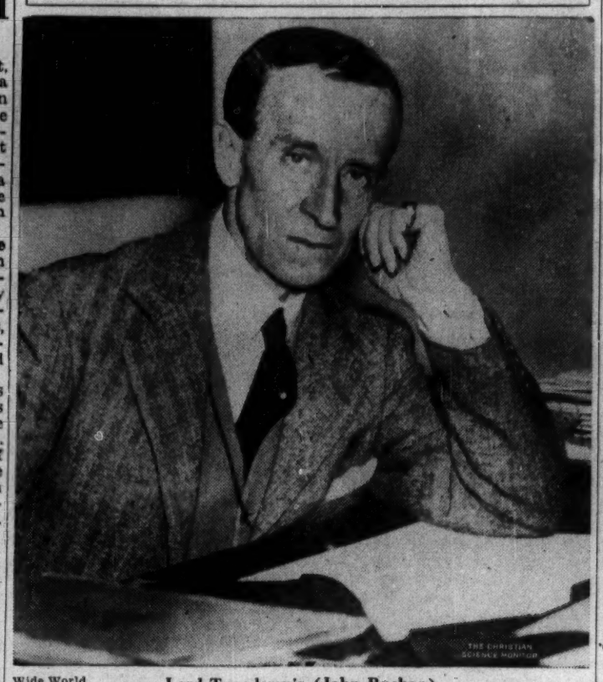

Wide World

Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan)
New Governor General of Canada; Novelist; Historian

John Buchan accepted the Chiltern Hundreds—which is the British way of saying he resigned his seat in the House of Commons and on the eve of becoming Governor General of Canada became Lord Tweedsmuir and Knight Grand Cross of the distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George. But all Canada would have been glad to take him as a commoner for her Governor General, though commoners have never been Governors General of the Dominion. A man who has served the Empire in matters of state, and of literature and of distinguished business for some 40 years deserves certain honors—and so on May 15, during the King's Jubilee celebration, word came from Buckingham Palace, that a baronetcy was John Buchan's, and that the name he had chosen for his title was as a sprig of heather, tucked for remembrance into his buttonhole, remembrance and affection for a small village at the head of the River Tweed, where some of his roots have long been down.

First of His Kind

And on Nov. 2 this same John Buchan or Lord Tweedsmuir arrived at Quebec en route to Ottawa to assume his new responsibilities amid the cheers of the people of Canada.

Canada has had great men for her Governors General, but she has never had a Governor General before who was the author of his own five-foot shelf. He will probably continue to be known mostly as John Buchan, and undoubtedly he will continue to live on a very strict schedule indeed, as has been his habit for years, but he won't be getting "two months every summer in Scotland right away again" with absolutely no interruptions except an occasional telegram, for life at Rideau Hall in beautiful Ottawa is never lazy and it keeps even a Governor General hopping to do all that there is to do.

His shadow was cast as an historian as far back as the day when John Buchan took first-class honors at Oxford in history and philosophy.

Yet he really meant that writing should always be an amusement and so, in pursuit of a profession, he was admitted to the Middle Temple in 1901. Almost at once he went to South Africa. Going up the Zambezi, he found South Africa a country that lays firm hold on a man. Cecil Rhodes dreamed of a United British Empire, and John Buchan dreamed the same dream. By the end of 1903 he was back in London, practicing before the bar; but soon he and the law separated, and in four years he was a member of the Thomas Page and Sons, Ltd., publishers.

He decided then that business was his profession, that writing would be his amusement and he began to suspect too that "some kind of politics was going to be my duty."

Being an orderly man, he acquired three ambitions, one to give zest to each interest. As a writer, he wished to write a full life of Robert E. Lee. As a business man, to make the best of literature available to the man with the poorest purse. And as a man in politics to bring about a share of understanding between the United States and Britain.

He is a sturdy, neat figure, with a fine aquiline nose, a pair of intent blue eyes and just a hint of Hamlet in the modeling of his countenance. He is given to striped ties, Guards colors and to dark, neat suits. He likes to climb mountains. No man without a prodigious capacity for work could have written 40 books in as many years, and have done a deal in business and public service also.

When the World War came, the London Times sent John Buchan to the front. The second battle of Ypres was fought before his eyes. In 1916, Sir Douglas Haig smiled in grave approval when he reported for duty as an intelligence officer on his staff. In January 1917, they called him away from the dreadful contrapuntal cacophony of front line service to direct the Department of Information; and it was in this job that he tied up all the flying ends that gave him the records he set down in his "History of the World War."

Prolific Writer

Biography, poems, essays, memoirs, have flowed forth from his rich mind in a steady stream since then. Writing week-ends, and in his two summer months in Scotland, he is one of those fortunate people who has thought out everything he had to say beforehand—riding on top of a bus, ducking into the underground, listening to after-speech, shaving, or spending a few minutes rubbing the spaniel's ears, waiting for lunch to be called—and so he is able to write quickly.

A few months ago John Buchan was in the United States, making the dedicatory address for Columbia University's new library. He is no stranger to literary, social and public life in the States, and there are plenty of Americans who will be glad to have next door a man of his personality and achievements in letters and life.

In Parliament he has sat as the Lord High Commissioner to the Church of Scotland. He went to Parliament first in 1927. Speaking of spaniels, he contributed a bill to Parliament to prohibit dog-racing.

Original 'Bad Land' Explorer Recalled in Fossil Collection

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 4 (AP)—The remnants of a 102-year-old collection of fossils, from a historical viewpoint one of the most important in the country, went on exhibit today in the Washington University Museum here.

The fossils—only 10 of which have survived two fires in the century intervening since their discovery—were collected by Maximilian, Prince of Weid, during a trip through the wilderness of the Nebraska territory in the winter of 1833-1834.

Invited From Germany

The adventurous Maximilian von Weid-Neu-Weid, ruler of the north German principality, was invited to make the trip by Charles P. Chouteau, early day St. Louis fur baron. In November, 1833, the visting nobleman, accompanied by Charles Bodmer, an artist, left in the fur company's steamboat for Fort Clark. During the journey, later described by Maximilian in his volume "Travels in the Interior of North America," the party came across a huge deposit of vertebrate fossils from the Tertiary period in what is now the "Bad Lands" of South Dakota.

Travel by Canoe

Professor D. K. Greger, curator of the Washington University Paleontological Collection, said the fossil bed thus casually discovered by the Prince ranks "as one of the largest in the world and by far the most important in North America." Maximilian described the Tertiary formations as having the appearance of a gigantic city in ruins.

After spending the winter observing the habits of the Indians, the Prince and a few friends left Fort Clark ahead of the rest of the party and paddled down the Missouri River by canoe. A few days later the fur company's steamboat, housing the fossils collected by Maximilian, was destroyed by fire. Only a small part of the numerous specimens was saved.

Paleotherium Jawbone

Among the salvaged fossils was the jawbone of a paleotherium, an extinct type of rhinoceros the existence of which was unknown prior to the Maximilian expedition.

A second fire in Pope's College—now St. Louis University—further depleted the collection. All that is left now besides the paleotherium remnant are several prehistoric land turtles and skulls of an extinct animal resembling the alpaca.

The collection was placed in the university for permanent exhibit by the St. Louis Academy of Science.

Veterans' Inquiry Sought

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 4 (AP)—The American Legion's National Executive Committee has approved a report from Quimby Melton of Griffin, Ga., recommending a demand for a congressional investigation of heavy death toll of war veterans in the Labor Day hurricane in the Florida keys.

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Only Four Left With Undefeated Records in East

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

More upsets for the East and the end is not in sight. Before snow flies eastern gridiron football fans can memorize the undefeated football teams "with the greatest of ease." Count 'em yourself, Princeton, Dartmouth, Syracuse and New York University; there are no other major elevens bouncing along with proud reputations.

Of this group not one is certain to continue undefeated. Regardless of other games, Princeton and Dartmouth collide head-on, Nov. 23. Syracuse must wade through muddy water in Columbia and Colgate and Mal Steven's Violets have the burly, bruising Fordham Rams to be negotiated before packing away uniforms.

All four are reasonably secure this coming week-end, Princeton receiving a shaky Harvard team; Dartmouth easing off with William & Mary; N. Y. U. coasting against City College of New York and Syracuse, the most insecure of the lot, facing a resourceful if not over-potent Columbia eleven.

Traditional Same Features

Traditionally, the Harvard-Princeton game occupies the spotlight position. It is the first time John Harvard has gone into the Tiger lair in a decade. The only reassurance the Crimson has of a good showing rests in its now famous band. The team, coached by Dick Harlow, has been beset with misfortune and is not equipped to cope with Fritz Crisler's 1935 machine unless the latter drops into a "sag" and even that would not be pleasing to Cambridge adherents.

Most interesting in this Harvard-Princeton affair is the hoped for improvement in the former's offense. Against the weak Brown team the Crimson attack rolled up 33 points, but the manner in which it was done and the game itself were hardly impressive, even to the impartial. If those Tiger seniors are sufficiently aroused there should be nothing to the game; but if they lag, they will find Harvard a worthy and stubborn foe. The first indication of the hidden power of Princeton came out in the rout of the Annapolis midshipmen by a score of 26 to 0, Saturday.

Intersectionally, the classic on eastern gridirons takes place at the Polo Grounds with the St. Mary Gaels from California hopeful of repeating their 14-to-9 victory of last year over Fordham. These intersectional clashes have been disastrous for easterners to date, recalling the victories of Purdue over Fordham, Notre Dame over Pittsburgh, Michigan over Columbia, Iowa over Colgate and as late as last Saturday when Tulane tipped Colgate, 14 to 6, and Mississippi State smeared West Point's unbeaten record, 13 to 7.

No "Pink Tea" Party

That Army visit to Pittsburgh gives the appearance of being no "pink tea" party either. Army will be aroused by that licking Saturday, and the Panthers will review that scoreless tie with Fordham for corrective measures. Most of the fire and dash of the coming Pennsylvania-Navy game have been washed out by earlier defeats; but you cannot make the boys who will play the game feel that way, and Philadelphia football fans will not miss what might happen. After mentioning the Yale-Brown game for Saturday, the eastern major situation is practically summed up.

No eastern football review of last Saturday is complete without mention of the Dartmouth victory over Yale at New Haven. It was the nineteenth attempt of the New Hampshire eleven to beat Yale and the first time of success. Spectacular ties and heart-breaking close-margin defeats have thwarted the desires of the Green on numerous occasions, but this time, despite a game battle by the Eli, the "Hanover Horde" was not to be denied.

Pent-up enthusiasm swept the goal posts away before the game ended, and an unprecedented spectacle in modern football saw Dartmouth and Yale finish a game without goal posts. The celebration, long overdue from a Dartmouth viewpoint, continued throughout the night in New Haven. No matter what happens now, the Dartmouth season is a success and Carl "Pop-Eye" Ray, Green center who intercepted a Yale pass for the winning touchdown, is headed for all-America honors.

Bursting Temple Balloon

Another intersectional "black-eye" to eastern football took place when Michigan State burst the much-fondled balloon of Temple, "Pop" Warner's latest protégé. The visiting footballers flattened the much-ballyhooed Temple eleven, 12 to 7. Michigan State is the same eleven which lowered its colors to a fighting Boston College team two weeks earlier.

Among the small colleges of the East one cannot overlook the job Adam Walsh is doing at Bowdoin. Last year the Bowdoin football team was a pushover for opponents, but apart from that great little team called Williams, Walsh has bowed to no one. Saturday he was not favored against Bates in the Pine Tree State title contest because of wet conditions unfavorable to his light, fast team, but the score read, Bowdoin 14, Bates 0, and from the bottom a year ago it now looks like Mr. Walsh, Adam to all residents of Brunswick, Maine, is on his way to the state title. Last year Bowdoin scored 13 points in seven games without a victory. This year, Walsh's first at Bowdoin, the team has scored 70 points to 33 in six games to date and only one defeat, 27 to 6, against Williams.

Another small college eleven due for notice is Northeastern. The Huskies are enjoying only their third year of intercollegiate football and Coach Al McCoy has brought the team through seven games without defeat, three being ties, which just about vindicates the rumors that McCoy is a good football coach. Saturday the Huskies end their season against Massachusetts State, undefeated and hopeful of retaliating for a 37-to-0 shellacking last season. Other scores of eastern games are to be found on this page.

A Thrilling Moment in the Ohio State-Notre Dame Gridiron Battle

Wide World

Jumping Joe Williams, Buckeye Halfback, Rounding His Right End for a Four-Yard Gain

Entering the Final Quarter With the Score 13 to 0 Against It, the Notre Dame Team Scored 18 Points in the Final 15 Minutes and So Became a Leading Candidate to Represent the East in the Next Rose Bowl Game

Sporting Around the Hub

Bruins Cubs in Exhibition Hockey Series

THE Bruins Cubs and Springfield Indians teams of the Canadian-American Hockey League will open a two-game exhibition series in Quebec tonight. The second game will be played on Wednesday. The Cubs will break up their training camp after that series and come to Boston to wait for the opening of the Can-Am season, Sunday night, in Springfield.

Manager Fred Hitchman of the Cubs feels that he will have a stronger team this year than the one which won the Canadian-American league title a year ago. Bert McInenly and Bob Davie have been returned to the Cubs from the Bruins, and the team has three promising additions in Bobby Bauer, Harold Johnson and Leo Lespie, all of whom played amateur hockey a year ago.

Percy Jackson will be in the Cubs' goal tonight, with Benny Grant sparing. McInenly, Davie and Jack Portland will play the defense, and Hitchman has three lines which have worked well in practice. Walter (Red) Jackson is playing left wing in the first line, with Gene Carrigan at center and Bauer at right wing. The second line has Bob Blake at left wing, Phil Hergeshimer at center and Phil Besler at right wing. Walter Harnott will be the third line left-winger, with Johnson at center and Lespie at right wing. Bob McCully will be the spare forward and defense player.

* * *

Bruins After Mayor's Trophy—The Boston Bruins and Les Canadians, teams of the National Hockey League, will renew their exhibition series tonight in Halifax, N. S., playing the fourth game of their seven-game pre-season schedule, and the second game of their total goal series in Halifax for the Mayor's Trophy. Bruins won in Halifax Friday night, displaying a real scoring punch as they turned back the French-Canadian team, 5 to 2.

* * *

First Game in Boston Nov. 19—The Bruins and Canadiens play in Charlottetown, P. E. I., on Wednesday night. Then they go to Quebec for Friday and Sunday games, their last meetings before the opening of the league campaign. Bruins have almost two weeks to go before their first game with Montreal Maroons at Montreal, Nov. 16, and after the Canadiens series probably will go to Montreal to finish their training. Their first Boston game will be played Nov. 19.

* * *

Two Fine Scoring Lines—General Manager Art Ross of the Boston Bruins seems elated over the success of the exhibition hockey series. The trip has been a financial success, and enthusiastic hovkey crowds have seen some sparkling hockey, though the body checking is in no way near as hard as it is in league games. The Bruins have shown Manager Frank Patrick two fine scoring lines. The defense has been steady, and the goal guarding of Tiny Thompson has been as good as ever. Bruins seem much stronger than a year ago, and there is no comparison between this team and the one which started the last campaign. Additions of Weiland, Kaminsky, Shannon, Cowley, Motter, Riley, Graham and Jenkins have caused a big turn over in the Boston team in the last year.

* * *

First Line Scores Five Times—The outstanding feature of the exhibition series in Canada so far has been the attacking play of the first line of Jack Beattie, Dit Clapper and Cooney Weiland. They have scored five goals and had six assists in three games. Kaminsky, Shannon and Sands are just starting to click, Sands figuring in three goals in Friday's game. There is no concern as yet over the inability of the third line to break into the scoring. It takes time for any new combination to perfect a passing game.

* * *

'Headers Beat Floridians—About 4000 spectators watched the Marblehead High School football team defeat the Edison High School football eleven of Miami, Fla., 21 to 13, Saturday afternoon at the Joel W. Reynolds playground. It was a clean battle from start to finish. The Miami team, which had come 1200 miles to play this game, scored in the first and third periods, while the 'Headers scored a touchdown and point after in each of the first three periods. Marblehead made 14 first downs to Miami's four.

* * *

Dr. Elmer Heads Ski Group—Delegates attending the annual meeting of the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association yesterday in Laconia, N. H. elected Dr. R. S. Elmer of Bellows Falls president. Other officers were: First vice-president D. P. Hatch, Dartmouth Outing Club; second vice-president, Park Carpenter, Appalachian Mountain Club; treasurer, Rolland Palmedo, Amatur Ski Club, New York City; secretary, Margaret J. Neyland, Bellows Falls, Vt.; directors—K. Cuddeback, Greenfield, Mass.; F. Griffin, Stow, Vt.; A. Halhorsen, Berlin, N. H.; Alf Halverson, Berlin, N. H.; H. W. Hicks, Lake Placid Club; Edward L. Lydiard, Laconia, and Charles Pierson, Boston. Delegates to the national convention—Dr. R. S. Elmer, Rolland Palmedo, Park Carpenter, Franklin Griffin, Rolf Monson, Charles Pierson, D. J. Warner and Harold Nelson.

* * *

Over 90,000 Watch Park Games—Games in the Boston Park Department football leagues, played yesterday on 20 fields, brought out 91,000 spectators. In the top circuit of eight clubs South Boston drew 11,000 and the three others 21,000, with the Dorchester Town Field holding 9000. The other league games, played on 16 fields, drew 59,000 fans.

In the senior group yesterday, Mattapan beat the Pat Foleys, 7 to 6, at Mattapan; Chippewas defeated the Scarlet and White at South Boston, 12 to 0; Mooney Club edged the Shawmut eleven, 7 to 6, at Roxbury, and the Codmans and Murphy Clubbers battled to a scoreless tie at Dorchester.

* * *

Harvard Band Wins—Announcement was made by the Harvard Athletic Association this noon that $900 had been contributed by spectators at the Harvard-Brown game Saturday to defray the expenses of sending the entire Harvard Band to the Princeton game next Saturday. Only $400 was needed. It is very evident that the Harvard spectators appreciate the fine work which the band has been doing at the football games this fall. It is undoubtedly one of the best college bands in the country.

* * *

Here and There—The Boston Redskins today occupy the cellar position in the eastern division of the National Professional Football League race as the result of 7-to-6 defeat at the hands of the Philadelphia Eagles at Fenway Park yesterday afternoon, before a crowd of 10,000. . . . Yesterday's defeat marked the sixth in a row for the Boston Redskins who now face the Chicago Bears here next Sunday. . . . Massachusetts Technology's basketball squad will report for its first practice of the season this afternoon at the Hangar Gym. . . . Malden High School's football team has come through another game undefeated. . . . The Malden players beat Brockton on Saturday, 21 to 0, and now face Lynn Classical, Everett and Medford in that order.

The Boston Bruins ticket office reports that more seats have been applied for already, on the season-ticket plan, than were listed at the close of last season. Boston Football Club of the American Professional Soccer League defeated an All-Star team, 5 to 3, at Italian A. C. Field, Agawam yesterday.

College Football Results

Adams S. T. 10, Regis 0.
Adrian 47, Lawrence Tech 0.
Alabama 13, Kentucky 0.
Alabama A. & M. 2, Lane 0.
Alma 12, Albion 7.
American 24, Gallaudet 6.
Albright 12, Moravian 6.
Albion Normal 20, Gooding 6.
Amherst 13, Massachusetts State 0.
Arizona 27, Oklahoma City 0.
Arkansas 14, Texas A. & M. 7.
Arkansas State 32, Dillard 6.
Augustana 21, Dubuque 0.

Bacone 7, Oklahoma Baptist 0.
Baldwin Wallace 33, Case 0.
Bethel 0, Friends 0.
Bethany 32, Rio Grande 0.
Black Hill N. 12, Mines 0.
Boston U. New Hampshire 0.
Boston College 20, Providence 6.
Bowdoin 14, Bates 0.
Bowling Green 21, Murray 6.
Butler 20, Wabash 0.

California 14, U. C. L. A. 2.
Carbondale T. 12, McKendree 12.
Carleton 12, Coe 0.
Carroll 3, Ripon 0.
Catawba 20, Wofford 0.
Cedar Falls T. 32, Simpson 7.
Central Normal 7, Oakland City 0.
Clarkson 32, Buffalo 0.
Clemson 13, Mercer 0.
Colorado 23, Colorado C. 0.
Columbia (Iowa) 6, Winona T. 0.
Colby 12, Maine 0.
Columbia 7, Cornell 7.
Connecticut State 7, Coast Guard 0.
Cortland Teachers 31, Arnold 0.
Cumberland 20, Carson Newman 0.

Dakota Wesleyan 25, Sioux Falls 0.
Dana 0, Trinity (Iowa) 0.
Daniel Baker 10, Trinity 7.
Dartmouth 14, Yale 6.
Defiance 10, Bluffton 7.
DePaul 9, Catholic 6.
DePauw 55, Hanover 6.
Dickinson 40, Allegheny 0.
Doane 27, Yankton 0.
Dover 51, Storer 0.
Drake 33, Grinell 21.
Duke 19, Tennessee 6.
Duquesne 7, Carnegie Tech 0.

East Texas T. 7, Louisiana N. 0.
E. Central T. 13, Northwestern T. 6.
Earlham 3, Rose P. I. 0.

Ferirs 7, St. Viator 0.
Flagstaff T. 0, Pomona 0.
Fort Hays 20, Southwestern 0.
Franklin and Marshall 32, Muhlenberg 7.
Fresno State 20, Pacific 7.
Furman 35, Citadel 0.

Geneva 7, Wash. & Jeff. 6.
Georgia 7, Florida 0.
Georgetown 7, Richmond 0.
Georgetown (Ky.) 21, Louisville 0.
Gettysburg 21, Lehigh 14.
Gonzaga 7, Wash. State 0.
Greensboro 18, Lincoln 0.

Hamilton 7, Swarthmore 0.
Hamline 26, Macalester 7.
Hampden-Sydney 27, St. John's 14.
Hampton 33, St. Paul's 0.
Harvard 33, Brown 0.
Heidelberg 15, Capital 0.
Hobart 34, Rochester 14.
Holy Cross 34, St. Anselms 6.
Hope 6, Hillsdale 0.
Howard 7, Southwestern 7.
Humboldt State 19, Chico State 0.

Idaho 60, Montana Mines 0.
Indiana (Penna.) T. 33, Clarion T. 0.
Indiana 6, Iowa 6.
Indiana S. T. 12, Muncie T. 6.
Illinois C. 26, East Ill. T. 0.
Illinois Wesleyan 6, Bradley 0.
Ithaca 33, East Stroudsburg 0.

Jacksonville T. 12, Piedmont 6.
James Millikin 24, Lake Forest 0.

Kansas 7, Oklahoma 0.
Kansas State 13, Tulsa 13.
Kansas State T. 6, Tahlequah T. 0.
Kent State 45, Hiram 6.
Kentucky State 15, Morris Brown 0.
Knox 7, Cornell C. 6.

Lambuth 2, Delta T. 0.
Lawrence 37, Beloit 0.
Langley Field 13, Campbell 6.
LeMoyne 24, Knoxville 12.
Lebanon Valley 7, Penn M. C. 0.
Lewiston N. 19, Eastern Oregon N. 0.
Louisiana State 6, Auburn 0.
Louisiana T. 19, Leland C. 0.

Manchester 27, St. Joseph's 0.
Manhattan 65, C. C. N. Y. 0.
Mankato T. 7, St. Cloud T. 0.
Mansfield 7, Kutztown 6.
Marquette 28, Iowa State 12.
Maryland 14, Virginia 7.
Marshall 14, Emory and Henry 0.
Maryville T. 19, Missouri Mines 0.
Montclair T. 39, N. Y. Aggies 6.
McMurry 33, St. Edward's 19.
Michigan 16, Pennsylvania 6.
Michigan State 12, Temple 7.
Millersville T. 13, Wilson T. 6.
Minot T. 6, Valley City T. 0.
Minnesota 29, Purdue 7.
Miner T. 20, Cheyney T. 6.
Mississippi State 13, Army 7.
Monmouth 21, Carthage 0.
Morris Harvey 13, Glenville 7.
Moorhead T. 44, Bemidji T. 12.
Morgan 39, Howard 0.
Mount Union 19, Findlay 13.
Mt. Pleasant T. 19, Assumption 6.
Mt. St. Mary's 47, Johns Hopkins 6.
Muskingum 14, Wooster 0.

N. Carolina C. 6, Shaw 0.
Nevada 12, Calif. Aggies 6.
Nebraska 19, Missouri 6.
New Mexico 13, Tempe T. 0.
N. M. Aggies 47, N. M. M. I. 7.
New York 14, Bucknell 0.
Niagara 40, Alfred 0.
North Central 6, Elmhurst 0.
North Dakota 28, Morningside 7.
Northeastern 6, Tufts 6.
Northwestern 10, Illinois 3.
Notre Dame 18, Ohio State 13.
North Carolina 35, N. C. State 6.

Oberlin 3, Wittenberg 0.
Ohio 20, Miami (O.) 0.
Ohio Northern 18, Detroit Tech. 6.
Ohio Wesleyan 13, Cincinnati 12.
Oregon State 19, Portland 2.
Oregon T. 12, So. Oregon T. 6.
Ozarks 26, Hendrix 0.
Pittsburgh 0, Fordham 0.
Pittsburgh (Penna.) T. 6, Tahlequah 0.
Potomac 6, New River 0.
Princeton 26, Navy 0.

Randolph-Macon 27, Haverford 6.
Richmond T. 53, Morehead T. 0.
Rice 41, George Washington 0.
Ricks 7, Boise (J. C.) 0.
Rutgers 31, Lafayette 6.
Rhode Island 23, Worcester 6.

San Francisco 9, Loyola 0.
Santa Barbara 6, Occidental 0.
Sewanee 6, Tennessee P. I. 0.
Shippensburg 26, Bloomsburg 0.
Slippery Rock 36, Grove City 0.
Spearfish T. 12, Colorado Mines 0.
Springfield 53, Lowell T. S. 0.
Stanford 9, Santa Clara 6.
St. Benedict's 21, W. Texas T. 7.
St. Bonaventura 18, Canisius 14.
St. Johns 0, St. Thomas 0.
St. Joseph's (Penna.) 19, Delaware 13.
St. Lawrence 7, Middlebury 0.
St. Mary's (Texas) 7, St. Vincent 6.
St. Mary's (Wis.) 13, La Crosse T. 12.
St. Olaf 20, Concordia 6.
St. Thomas 14, LaSalle 13.
Superior T. 8, Stout 0.
Susquehanna 12, Washington C. 0.
Syracuse 7, Penn State 3.

Texas Christian 28, Baylor 0.
Texas Tech 14, Oklahoma A. & M. 0.
Texas College 7, Prairie View 0.
Transylvania 25, Holbrook 0.
Trenton T. 6, Panzer 0.
Tulane 14, Colgate 6.
Tuskegee 44, Fisk 0.

Union 33, Memphis T. 0.
Upsala 9, St. Francis 0.
Ursinus 20, Drexel 6.
Utah 32, Brigham Young 0.
Utah State 13, Colorado State 0.

Vanderbilt 14, Georgia Tech 13.
Vermont 6, Norwich 0.
Virginia M. I. 19, W. & O. 0.
Villanova 13, Detroit 7.
Virginia P. I. 27, South Carolina 0.

Washington 33, Montana 7.
Wayneburg 20, Thiel 0.
Wayne 13, Kalamazoo 12.
Wesleyan 9, Trinity 7.
Westchester T. 18, Lock Haven T. 0.
West Liberty 23, Shepherd 6.
West Virginia 20, Wash. and Lee 0.
West Virginia S. 20, Bluefields 12.
W. V. Wesleyan 12, Davis and Elkins 6.
Western Union 6, Buena Vista 0.
Western Maryland 26, Baltimore 0.
Westminster 45, Edinboro T. 0.
Whitman 0, C. P. S. 0.
Williams 43, Union 6.
Wyoming 6, Montana State 2.

Refuse Goalie Permission

OTTAWA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Alex Connell, star goaltender of the Montreal Maroons of the National Hockey League and a member of the city fire department, has been refused a leave of absence to play this year by Fire Chief S. B. Blackler. "A member of the fire department cannot be away from his job for six months," declared Blackler in declining to accede to a request from the board of control that he reconsider his ruling. It was understood, however, that Mayor Patrick J. Nolan has the right to over-rule the fire chief, but was reported to be unwilling to take such a step.

College Cross-Country

Army 18, Columbia 39.
Conn. State 18, Middlebury 40.
Cornell 25, Yale 35.
Mass. State 27, Amherst 30.
Penn State 17, Syracuse 38.
Rensselaer P. I. 15, Albany T. 40.
Rutgers 26, New York 29.
Vermont 17, Springfield 38.

White Wins In Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 4 (AP)—Edward White of the University of Texas overwhelmed Johnny Dawson of Chicago 10 and 8 yesterday to win the amateur golf championship of Mexico. Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., defeated Mrs. Paddy Newbold of Wichita, Kan., 1 up to take the women's title.

Bobby Kiefer Breaks Another Tank Mark

By the Associated Press

Budapest, Nov. 4

AFTER establishing a new world record for the 100-meter backstroke on Friday, Bobby Kiefer of the Chicago Athletic Club on Saturday lowered the international mark for the 400-meter backstroke when he covered the distance in 5m. 22.6s.

The listed world record of 5m. 30.4s. was made by M. Kiyokawa of Japan two years ago.

Bruins Appear Strong on Paper For New Season

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Much of the success of the Boston Bruins this coming season hinges on the three-cornered deal whereby the team acquired Cooney Weiland, center, and Roger Jenkins, defenseman, in exchange for Marty Barry, center. Another serious gap in the Bruins' fight for National Hockey League honors is that left by Nels Stewart, prolific scorer around the net, who has been sold to N. Y. Americans.

Weiland's sensational play for the Bruins a few years back has not been forgotten and it is hoped that he and his old team mate, Dit Clapper, augmented at left wing by Jack "Red" Beattie, will regain the potency of the once famed "Dynamite Line" of Weiland, Clapper and Dutch Gainor.

Other new members of the Bruins are Jack Riley, young center from Canadiens, who looked so good at times; Teddy Graham, former Detroit and St. Louis defenseman, who, along with a recruit left wing, Bill Cowley, came to the locals by way of the defunct St. Louis club.

While the makeup of the 15 men to go through the season is far from a settled situation at this early date, Manager Art Ross and Coach Frank Patrick believe the team stronger offensively, through more speed, and defensively, by more experience. The starting lineup undoubtedly will be Tiny Thompson, beginning his eighth season in goal; Eddie Shore and Babe Siebert, veteran defensemen, who played long periods too often last year; and the forward line of Beattie, Weiland and Clapper.

Defensively Shore and Siebert are due for more breathing spells this season, for Teddy Graham and Roger Jenkins are seasoned replacements. Along with these two Patrick is giving big Jack Portland, Bert McInenly and Bob Davie opportunity to prove themselves.

After the first forward line the Bruins are experimenting. A second forward line has been developing slowly with Max Kaminsky centering for Jerry Shannon at left wing and Charlie Sands at right wing. Along with these two lines the Bruins are working with Cowley, Riley, Alex Motter, "Peggy" O'Neil, Phil Bessler, two amateurs, Harold Johnson and Leo Pespi, and others of the Bruin Cubs.

The Bruins do not open their season until Nov. 16, when they face Montreal Maroons at Montreal, and then come to Boston for a home opening with New York Americans Nov. 19. During the early season the Bruins may juggle players back and forth with the Cubs as the need presents itself.

Western Reserve Star High Football Scorer

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Ray Zeh, Western Reserve fullback, continued to lead the United States parade of high football scorers today, but a new face burst into the picture to threaten his position.

Zeh scored 16 points against John Carroll Friday night to raise his total to 86 points, but Eddie Stanley of Williams scored four touchdowns against Union to push himself into second place with 72 points.

Rodgers of Mississippi, Williams of Ohio State and Wilson of Southern Methodist moved into a tie for third place, with Davis of Kentucky, who failed to score this week, and remained at 54 points.

Bisons Defeat Toronto

FORT ERIE, Ont., Nov. 4 (AP)—The Buffalo Bisons of the International Hockey League, relying on two players from their opponent for help on the defense, defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs of the National League in an exhibition game last night, 1—0, before a crowd of 2000 persons. A first period goal by Bill Touhey on a pass from Johnny Newman netted the Bisons their winning marker. Bill Gill and Andy Blair, both Toronto players, were at defense for Buffalo during the game.

Green Bay Takes Pro Gridiron Lead When Cards Lose

National Professional Football League Standing

Western Division

	W	T	L	Pts For	Pts Agst	P.C.
Green Bay	5	0	2	86	40	.714
Chicago Bears	4	0	2	120	48	.667
Detroit	4	1	2	103	48	.667
Chi. Cardinals	3	1	2	53	53	.600

Eastern Division

New York	4	0	3	112	82	.571
Brooklyn	3	0	3	66	64	.500
Pittsburgh	3	0	5	67	142	.375
Philadelphia	2	0	4	37	120	.333
Boston	1	0	6	38	84	.143

Results Nov. 3

Detroit 7, Chicago Cardinals 6.
Brooklyn 13, Pittsburgh 7.
Chicago Bears 20, New York 3.
Philadelphia 7, Boston 6.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—It becomes more and more apparent, as the National Professional Football League season wears on, that most of the strength lies in the western division of the circuit.

Every team in the western section, led by the Green Bay Packers, today topped the leaders of the eastern division, the 1934 champion New York Giants, in the general standing. The Packers found themselves in first place without even playing yesterday, the Detroit Lions having hauled the Chicago Cardinals down by a 7-to-6 decision. The Cards did a big slide, dropping to fourth position in the division, while the Chicago Bears moved up to a tie with Detroit for second place by whipping New York, 20 to 3, at New York.

In 12 games against eastern opposition, western teams have won 10. The Giants dominate their own neighborhood, but all their three defeats were administered by western teams, the Packers, Cardinals and Bears. They do not meet Detroit. The only victories for the East in intersection warfare were Brooklyn's 12-to 10 decision over Detroit, and Pittsburgh's upset 17-to-13 edge over the Cardinals.

The Bears got a late start against the Giants yesterday, but did a thorough job of getting revenge for that beating suffered in the title playoff game last year. Kink Richards's 13-yard field goal in the first period stood up as the Giant lead until Beattie Feathers finished a 58-yard Bear march in the third session. Keith Molesworth plunged over for another in the fourth, and Bernie Masterson passed 30 yards to Bill Karr for the last touchdown.

The Lions trimmed the Cardinals by the margin of Dutch Clark's successful try for the point after Ernie Caddel's 12-yard touchdown run in the first period. Bill Volck recovered a Detroit fumble for a touchdown in the second period, but Bill Smith's placekick attempt was blocked by Glenn Presnell.

Philadelphia defeated Boston's Redskins by the same margin. Bill Shepherd galloped 42 yards for the Boston touchdown in the opening period, but missed the extra point try from replacement. Ed Storm heaved a 55-yard touchdown pass to Ed Manske in the next quarter, and Hank Reese place-kicked for the big point.

Brooklyn moved into second place in the eastern division by defeating the Pittsburgh Pirates, 13 to 7. The losers claimed they should have won, 7 to 6: that the first Dodger touchdown should not have been allowed, on the ground that Wayland Becker caught Red Franklin's fourth-down pass with one foot outside the end zone.

Head Linesman Jay Holmes ruled the play good and Ralph Kercheval added the point. A 56-yard pass from Red White to Wesley Hubbard in the second period, accounted for the winning touchdown. Buzz Wetzel plunged over for the Pirate touchdown in the third session.

Brooklyn meets Philadelphia at Philadelphia Tuesday, and on Sunday the Bears play at Boston, Detroit tackles Green Bay at Green Bay, Philadelphia plays the Cardinals at Chicago, and Pittsburgh invades Brooklyn seeking revenge.

Paul Runyan Low Scorer Among All Golf Professionals

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Paul Runyan's victory in the Louisville open tournament last month enabled the 1934 professional champion to move into the leadership of the nation's low-scoring pro golfers.

Statistics released yesterday by the Professional Golfers' Association show the White Plains (N. Y.) shotmaker has averaged 72.3 strokes a round for 51 rounds. By the slender margin of one-tenth of a stroke Runyan surpassed the previous pacesetter, Henry Picard of Hershey, Penna. Picard's average is 72.4 for 87 rounds.

Sam Parks Jr. of Pittsburgh, who staggered the dopesters last June when he won the United States open title, is well down the list with an average of 74.4 for 69 rounds. Here are the first 15 low scorers, compilation of statistics starting the first of the year:

Player—	Rds.	Strks.	Ave.
Paul Runyan, White Plains	51	3687	72.3
Henry Picard, Hershey	87	6303	72.4
Harry Cooper, Chicago	71	5160	72.7
Johnny Revolta, Milwaukee	80	5824	72.8
Horton Smith, Chicago	67	4880	72.8
Ray Mangrum, Pittsburgh	73	5329	73.
Ky Laffoon, Chicago	64	4677	73.1
Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.	61	4462	73.1
Macdonald Smith, Glendale	20	1463	73.1
Jimmy Hines, New York	74	5417	73.2
Willie Macfarlane, Tuckahoe	39	2856	73.2
G. Sarazen, Brookf'd Center	36	2643	73.4
B. Cruickshank, Richm'd, Va.	28	2057	73.5
Denny Shute, Chicago	74	5441	73.5

Canadian Football Results

Interprovincial Union

Hamilton Tigers 21, Toronto Argonauts 8.
Ottawa 15, Montreal 3.

Ontario Rugby Football Union Senior

Sarnia 26, Hamilton 6.

Intercollegiate

Toronto 18, Queen's 15.
Western (London) 6, McGill (Montreal) 2.

College Soccer Results

Brooklyn 7, Seth Low 1.
Brown 5, Harvard 2.
Lehigh 0, Stevens 0.
Maine 25, Colby 26.
Long Island 3, St. John's 0.
Penn State 4, Syracuse 0.
Yale 2, Dartmouth 1.

Chess Masters In Tie

RONINGEN, Holland, Nov. 4 (AP)—Dr. Max Euwe of Amsterdam won the 14th game of his chess championship match with Dr. Alexander Alekhine of Paris Saturday night, equaling his opponent's total of five victories. Four games have been drawn.

Wes Ferrell Was A Leader Among American Boxmen

Wes Ferrell, the only American League pitcher to win 25 baseball games in 1935, also was the only pitcher to win as many as six games from a single club. Ferrell tok that many from Philadelphia while dropping two to the Athletics. He also took five from Washington and four each from Chicago and St. Louis. The star Boston right hander, however, failed to win his series from Detroit and New York.

In fact, the only pitcher who did not lose a series was Elden Auker of Detroit and he drew a tie with the White Sox—two and two. Tom Bridges, who won 21 games, tied with Washington and lost his only start with New York. Cleveland was the only club to have the edge on Ted Lyons. Detroit was the only team to take Broaca over for the series. Schoolboy Rowe lost only one series, that with Washington, but tied with three clubs, Chicago, Philadelphia and St. Louis.

Whitehill Finds Boston Easy

Bob Grove found Detroit, New York and Philadelphia easy, but dropped nine of his 12 defeats to Cleveland and Washington. Earl Whitehill failed to beat New York, found Boston easy and tied his series with the other five clubs. Johnny Allen, who had a good year with the Yankees, did not win nor lose with Washington, failed to win from either Boston or St. Louis, but won his series from his other opponents. Johnny Marcum, Connie Mack's best pitcher, lost only one series, dropping two out of three to Detroit. Paul Andrews, who proved a winner for St. Louis, won none and lost three to Detroit and Philadelphia, but was a winner against the other league teams.

Mel Harder of Cleveland won 14 of his 22 victories from Washington, St. Louis and Philadelphia, taking five apiece from the Browns and Senators. Auker won eight of his games from the Browns and Athletics. Bridges took 16 from Cleveland, Boston, Philadelphia and St. Louis, four from each club. Al Crowder won eight out of 10 from the Yankees and Browns.

Loses Five to Detroit

Lefty Gomez dropped five games to Detroit, while Dietrich of the A's lost five to New York. Russ Van Atta of the Browns sustained nine of his 16 defeats at the bats of the Tigers and Washington team. The White Sox and Yankees took Bump Hadley across in eight of his 15 defeats. Buck Newsome lost 12 games for Washington. Four of them were with Cleveland.

American League managers called on 106 pitchers during the year. Connie Mack, experimenting with a bunch of free agents and collegians late in the year, tried out 19. Bucky Harris used 16 at Washington. St. Louis had 13, and so did Chicago. Boston and Cleveland each had 12, Detroit and New York 10. Eight pitchers pitched for more than one team, Newsom, Cain, Blaeholder, Bean, Stewart, Fischer, Cascarella and Van Atta. Pitchers who failed to win or lose a game were Hatter of Detroit, Al Thomas of Washington, Stine of Chicago, Van Atta when with New York and Bean when with Cleveland.

Canada's Acceptance Made Over a Year Ago

MONTREAL, Nov. 4 (AP)—Canada's acceptance of Germany's official invitation to the 1936 Olympic Games was sent more than a year ago and Canada's status as a participant remains unchanged, P. J. Mulqueen of Toronto, chairman of the Canadian Olympic committee, said Saturday night.

Since the acceptance, Mulqueen said, no official protest had been received and hence the matter had not been officially discussed again.

Officials said, at a meeting Saturday, that 120 winter sports athletes were prepared to sail for Germany and the Olympics next year.

Hockey Players Suspended

QUEBEC, Nov. 4 (AP)—Three members of the Springfield Indians of the Canadian American Hockey League have been put on the suspended list for failure to report to the pre-season training camp, Lucien Garneau, owner of the club, said last night. The suspended players, all members of the Quebec Bulldogs last year, are Sheldon Buckles, Bat Phillips and Leo Quenneville. Garneau also announced he had signed Doug Brennan, defenseman formerly with the New York Rangers of the National League.

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Hinted Steel, Coal, Oil Ban By League Opens New Avenue For Future Action by U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — The question of how much farther the United States can develop its neutrality policy in co-ordination with League of Nations sanctions against Italy was raised sharply here today by intimations from Geneva of a proposal to deprive Italy of coal, steel and oil.

With Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, away on a week's vacation there is no immediate prospect of any further steps, but the State Department has long been aware of the possibility that the League may eventually ban shipments to Italy of commodities which the United States supplies in large quantities and which it cannot itself ban under any existing legislation.

Might Raise Acute Problem

Should the League take such action it is recognized here that for the first time the limitations of the hastily constructed neutrality resolution might raise an acute problem which would have a deterring effect on the League.

It is emphasized in this connection that to date the League has carefully drafted its sanctions program with a view to avoiding any conflict with legal American trade. The arms embargo against Italy coincides with the United States arms embargo against both belligerents. With two exceptions—mules and scrap iron—the list of raw materials which the League intends to embargo consists of commodities which the United States does not ship to Italy.

What Way to Turn!

It is appreciated at the State Department that eventually this list must be extended if the League's efforts to check Italian aggression in Ethiopia by economic pressure are to succeed. And yet any attempt to shut off coal, steel and oil without the co-operation of the major non-League states would require extreme action. It could succeed only if (1) the nonmember states co-operated, or (2) the League enforced it by a physical blockade of Italian ports.

While State Department circles are saying nothing publicly about this situation, it is apparent that they are fully aware of the responsibility which now rests on this Government and that every angle is being explored to the utmost.

Two Points to Decide

First consideration is possible means by which shipments of raw materials banned by the League might be prevented here also.

Second is whether even if possible the United States should go farther than it has already to pave the way for the League.

Pending a decision there is extreme sensitiveness to suggestions that a tacit understanding already exists between the State Department and Great Britain.

Denial Is Emphatic

Asked today whether such reports are true William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, stated sharply and emphatically:

"Of course I deny completely that any such understanding exists."

Meanwhile, significant light was thrown on the economic background of the sanctions situation by Department of Commerce figures covering economic conditions in Italy during September. During that month war had not yet actually begun. League sanctions had not been formally projected and President Roosevelt had not yet issued his warning against American trade with Italy. Nevertheless, Italy was already beginning to feel the weight of economic pressure.

People Feel Pinch

During that month Italy's gold reserve fell by 500,000,000 lire bringing gold coverage down to 29.43 per cent as compared to 35.56 per cent on Aug. 20. Increases of from 30 to 40 per cent were reported on certain grades of meat, butter, fish, etc."

Large reserves of coal, petroleum products and cotton were reported to have been built up or were at ports waiting entry, but the other side of the war trade picture was an adverse trade balance of 1,741,000,000,000 lire despite "the restriction of imports for normal purposes."

Interesting, in view of the subsequent efforts made by the League to rouse world opinion against Italian aggression, was the statement that "travel agencies report cancellation of a number of tours." The bulletin noted that the outlook for the autumn tourist trade "is not good."

League Allows Powers To Negotiate Privately

(Continued from Page 1)

way, Roumania and Yugoslavia are among the many countries which have signed it. The convention is not yet in force, however, and a good number of these states have just pledged themselves to economic sacrifices in order to help Ethiopia. It is therefore uncertain whether they are prepared to go any further at this stage.

Payment Due British From Austria Seen As Benefit to Sanctions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Nov. 4—An unexpected financial snag has developed in the path of those who hoped to use Austria as the means whereby Italy could avoid the sanctions net which is now being drawn about her by the League.

The fact is that though Austria is politically dependent on Italy she is also financially dependent on Britain.

When the Creditanstalt Bank collapsed some years ago a British group guaranteed sums necessary to save the Austrian banking system from chaos. Outstanding credits it is stated now amount to 200,000,000 schillings (about $38,000,000) of which 8,000,000 schillings will be due for repayment Jan. 1.

Though the sum is comparatively small, the present state of Austrian finances makes it difficult to arrange payment.

Two high officials of the Finance Ministry, therefore, have just been sent to London to talk matters over with the House of Rothschild.

Observers here take it for granted that postponement will be permitted only on conditions which make it difficult if not impossible for Austria to act as a go-between when Italy wants to buy or sell goods in defiance of League sanctions.

Picket Outpicketed At Filling Station

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 4 (AP)—Walter Johel was miffed when a picket began pacing before his newly opened filling station carrying an "unfair" placard.

He hired a corpulent Negro woman to keep step with the neatly dressed white man. Her broad shoulders bore a sign too: "Just Married"!

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China Quits Silver for Paper Money

Hoarding Made Treason in Effort to Get Silver Corner

Stabilizing Move

SHANGHAI, Nov. 4 (AP)—The Chinese Government began to gather in hoarded silver today under the terms of a new financial decree nationalizing the white metal.

The order, announced yesterday by Finance Minister H. H. Kung, also provides for restriction of bank note issues, stabilization of the Chinese dollar and legalization of legal tender to replace silver coin.

Officials said the move was pointed toward definite currency stabilization, a hope not borne out when the Chinese dollar opened at 29 13-16th cents against the United States dollar in early trading. The normal value of the Shanghai dollar is 30 cents.

Hoarding Treason

Chinese citizens who refuse to give up their silver are liable to a charge of treason. Foreign bankers were pondering the effect of the decree on their transactions.

The British Embassy instructed its residents to observe the Government's order.

U. S. Ambassador Nelson T. Johnson said no orders have been issued for Americans.

A spokesman for the Japanese embassy expressed doubt over the adequacy of the nationalization program although conceding the "condition of the financial market is such as to require some measure."

Three Depositories

The new financial order embodies centralization of national banking facilities in three banks—the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communications—and designates the three as depositories for all public funds.

All other banks are instructed to halt issuance of legal tender notes, and notes now in circulation are to be gradually replaced by those of the Central Bank.

After two years of reorganization activities, the Central Bank is to become the Central Reserve Bank with sole authority to issue legal tender notes.

The success of the Government's program rests on two conditions. First it must establish and maintain the currency stability it seeks. Then it must induce silver hoarders to release their hoardings for deposit as security in the Central Bank.

For Stabilization

By stabilizing the currency, said Minister Kung, China hopes to end the overvaluation of currency resulting from abandonment of the gold standard by many nations and the rise in world silver prices.

"As long as the value of currency remained high," said Mr. Kung, "deflation would have continued with increased severity.

"Should the value fall and create a wide disparity in the domestic and foreign price of silver, as in fact happened, extensive smuggling of silver would result."

The government-owned central bank, Mr. Kung said, would be reorganized as the Central Reserve Bank of China. It will be owned principally by banks and the general public, thus becoming an independent organization and devoting itself chiefly to maintaining the stability of the nation's currency.

The reserve bank will hold the reserves of the banking system and will act as a depository for all public funds. It will provide centralized rediscount facilities for other banks. It will not undertake general commercial business and after two years will enjoy the sole right to note issue.

To Aid Commerce

Measures also are being prepared, it was stated, to strengthen the commercial banking system and give increased liquidity to commercial banks.

These measures will include creation of a special institution to deal exclusively in the mortgage business.

Plans also have been completed by which it is hoped to balance the national budget within 18 months.

The Government, it was made clear, is determined to avoid inflation and will take energetic measures to deal with speculation and attempts to bring unwarranted increases in prices.

Foreign bankers here generally hailed with satisfaction the Government's new monetary program, voicing the hope it would end the wild fluctuations in exchange which have paralyzed foreign trade of late.

Up to Government

They pointed out that the success of the new policy will depend on the ability of Government banks to maintain the stability of exchange and to induce the silver holder to yield his hoardings.

Chinese currencies have been unsettled for at least a week because of reports of the stabilization decree. Last week the Shanghai dollar closed at 31.30 cents, after rallying 18 points.

The Hong Kong dollar, which would be brought to a nearer value with the Shanghai dollar by the new order, dropped 1.50 cents to 42.90 cents.

The new plans also include proposals to establish a special institution to deal exclusively in mortgages and to balance the national budget within 18 months.

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Finance Minister of the Chinese Nationalist Government

U. S. Silver Buying Has Forced China To Quit Silver Standard

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—China's monetary problems, which have just led to drastic reform decrees, have been linked by its financial experts with the American silver purchase policy.

Under that policy as dictated by Congress, the Treasury was directed to buy silver until it acquired a stock equal in value to one third of its gold reserves or until the price reached $1.29 an ounce.

When the Treasury began making purchases in the world market a year ago, China protested that the higher prices would disrupt its economic structure and cause deflation.

The first heavy buying was done in August, 1934. China acted to protect its supply of silver by putting on an export ban. However, that nation again experienced trouble with deflation last spring when the price of silver started shooting upward once more. It reached a value of 80 cents an ounce at one time, as compared with 25 cents in 1932.

Reports to the Commerce Department said that some of the industrial sections of China suffered during the first half of this year from a sharp decline in prices which accompanied the advance in silver.

Commerce Department officials have attributed smaller American exports to China partly to reduced buying of cotton, lumber and other raw materials by Shanghai and other depression-hit industrial centers.

Since last spring the Treasury has, in the opinion of some observers, been seeking to stabilize the silver market. For more than two months the world price has been virtually unchanged at about 65 cents an ounce. Net purchases by the United States this year exceed $200,000,000.

Soong Predicts Nanking Move to Stabilize Dollar

SHANGHAI, Nov. 4 (AP)—T. V. Soong, former Finance Minister and chairman of the Bank of China, predicted today the new monetary policy for the nationalization of silver and stabilization of the Chinese dollar would be helpful.

The four-point order, he said, will increase public confidence, help business, stimulate the inflow of foreign capital, reduce the adverse balance of foreign trade and possibly boost prices.

China's silver reserves, he said, provide more than 100 per cent coverage for bank notes in terms of foreign currency.

Foreign bankers were reported generally favorable toward co-operation with the Government, some indicating a willingness to surrender silver if they are protected against loss.

Nanking's Task to Win Chinese People to New Standard

U. S. Held to Blame

(Continued from Page 1)

dollars, sometimes in pure silver, which is fashioned into sycee, or shoe-shaped bullion. The writ of the Chinese Government, however, does not run as far as the silver is used. North China is more or less under Japan's heel. Far western China has gravitated to the Soviet's sphere of influence. The farther one goes from Nanking, the more independent are the local chieftains.

And yet the Nanking Government controls the commercial metropolis, Shanghai. Here most of the silver in China is concentrated. It is held in either the leading Chinese banks or the foreign banks.

Last spring the Chinese Government prepared the ground for its present action by acquiring control of the three foremost Chinese banks. At the time it was said that these institutions held 68 per cent of the Shanghai silver stocks. Another 17 per cent was held by the foreign banks. These institutions are not subject to Chinese law, so that, presumably, the new edict does not apply to them, but they have already pledged their co-operation to the Chinese Government.

To Manage at About 30½

The mobilized silver will doubtless be used to "manage" the external value of the Chinese currency. On Saturday the Chinese dollar closed at 30½ cents. In Nanking it is said that this will be around the rate at which the currency will be managed. Funds are required for such a purpose. The United States possesses a $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund. Britain also has a huge exchange equalization fund. China, however, is poor, without much ready money either in its Government till or in holdings abroad. The silver now mobilized is practically its only reliance.

In some Chinese quarters it is hoped to add an international loan to the fund created by the nationalized silver. It is difficult to understand on what that hope is based. The rumors were circulated by the presence in China of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, economic adviser to the British Government. He went to China via Japan. In Japan, however, whatever ideas Sir Frederick offered had a cool reception. Japanese newspapers just arrived contain a good deal of editorial comment on the Leith-Ross visit.

Japanese Must Approve

The Fukuoka "Nichi Nichi" says, "Today any move in China without Japanese understanding will be a hopeless attempt for Great Britain, because this will be attended by great risk and uncertainty."

The "Shinaichi" of Nagoya writes in the same strain. "Nothing about the Far East," it says, "can be solved without Japanese understanding and co-operation." This does not look as if an international loan were possible.

Nor is the prospect bright of a separate loan by either power. Any individual loan would be a violation of international agreement. This might not deter Japan. However, Japan would find some difficulty in raising the money to "manage" China's currency, even if it cared to help in such a perilous undertaking.

What Japan and Great Britain would like is to see China hitch its currency to theirs. China, however, announces that the "management" of its currency will be independent.

America Did It

The attempted way out of China's crisis afforded in the present measures represents a facing of realities. America's silver purchases accentuated China's currency difficulties. They were announced at a time when China's international balances were turning outward. That is, she was having to export silver in order to settle her international accounts. America's call on the world's silver had the effect of drawing more supplies out of silver-standard China. The drain became a torrent in 1934. After futile protests to Washington, the Chinese took their first protective action, on Oct. 15. They put prohibitive taxes on the export of silver. Any smuggler, moreover, found himself faced with capital punishment. But silver continued to leak out of China, finding its way to the London market, where the American Treasury bought it.

In the new measures the Chinese have recognized this situation. By nationalizing silver they themselves have essayed to control the leak themselves, instead of trying to stop it. Washington will now be able to get silver direct from the Chinese Government. But, when the silver market is restored to natural market factors, what then? This—that, if China stays off the silver standard, the main prop of the silver market will have been destroyed. Till China started to disgorge silver, that country was the greatest buyer of silver.

The American silver policy seems to be driving all other buyers except speculators permanently out of the market.

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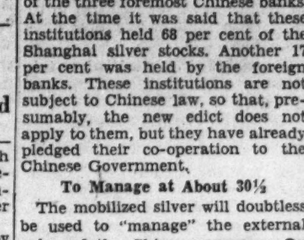

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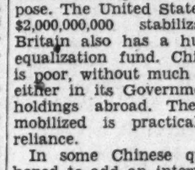

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(Continued from Page 1)

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Under plans worked out by Public Works Commissioner Callahan, Employment Director Kane, the Governor and Mr. Rotch today, workers for the state and WPA plan will be taken first from those presently on welfare rolls.

Oysters—They're Forecasting Hard Winter

Bostonians learned today that down on Long Island Sound the oysters are bedding deep, and that means a long hard winter. The information was vouchsafed by Capt. Cobus Kwaak, master of the Blue Point fleet flagship Willie K, operating out of southern Long Island ports. In this instance, names don't mean a thing, for Captain Kwaak has been on intimate terms with oysters for 59 years. In fact beside him the walrus and the carpenter of "Alice in Wonderland" were rank amateurs.

So, according to Captain Kwaak, when the oysters say, "We are going to have a mighty severe winter," and dig down a couple of feet deeper, you can make up your mind that we are going to have a mighty severe winter.

Peace—Youth Program Criticized by Dr. Compton

As 500,000 students all over the country prepare for peace meetings begining on Friday, observers began to ask today just how much peace the youthful mobilizers were going to be allowed to pledge themselves.

First hint of a reactionary point of view came from Massachusetts Institute of Technology's president, Dr. Karl T. Compton, who approved only provisionally the plan by his students for a meeting on Nov. 8. M. I. T. has a R. O. T. C. for training young army officers. So have other colleges and universities—hence the fears that the peace demonstrations may develop into something their promoters had not anticipated.

Said Dr. Compton: "I have seen a suggested program for such meetings . . . which contains some features that the Institute could not properly support, and some which I personally believe to be unwise, anti-social and immoral, through their implications which place peace higher than liberty and justice or democratic government." He specifically mentioned refusal to bear arms in case of war.

Boston University has given permission to the peace rallies, but not official sanction.

At Harvard, the Crimson claims that the peace meeting to be held either at Sanders Theater or the New Lecture Hall has "the backing of nearly all undergraduate activities in the college." Contrary to the open-air war strikes which are contemplated for Armistice Day (at which time walkouts similar to those staged last year will be the order), Harvard peace-wishers will not call upon students to leave their classes as a protest against war.

Simultaneously, yesterday indications of both pro- and anti-peace feelings were indicated. Two thousand people packed Symphony Hall to hear John Haynes Holmes deliver a sermon on "Is 1935 Another 1914—A Sermon of War and Peace Today." Hundreds of posters decorated the walls of the hall.

But officials at Trinity Church revealed that the proposed peace meeting planned to be held within its portals next week will have to be moved somewhere else. The meeting, now scheduled for the Church of the Covenant, will be addressed by Norman Thomas, Socialist Party leader. A Methodist bishop and a rabbi will also speak. Trinity, it will be remembered, was the scene of a peace meeting at which Communists forced radical resoutions.

Colleges whose authorities have officially approved the peace demonstrations, according to the National Committee for Student Mobilization for Peace, include Temple University, Philadelphia, Penn., University of Virginia, College of the Ozarks in Arkansas, and the City College of New York.

Election—Interest Lags on Eve of Voting

Only once a year, it is said around City Hall, do the members of the election department have anything to do, but on that one day they do a whole year's work. Tomorrow is *the* day, for then a large part of Boston's 305,607 registered voters will go to the polls to elect 22 members to the City Council and three members to the school committee.

Lack of public interest appears to be the salient feature of this year's election, a surprising thing, as the 29 candidates for the school committee comprise the largest field ever to enter a school fight. The same is true of the Council contest, whose 126 candidates show that the politically wise of Boston consider it a good year to put in their bid for a seat.

No upsets are looked for, with re-election virtually conceded to the 19 councilors up for re-election as well as to the two school committeemen who are seeking to be returned. The only fight centers about the three vacant Council seats and the one school committee post.

(Information about candidates in tomorrow's election: On page 9.)

Students—18,000 Aided In New England Area

New England youths, 18,000 strong, today were reaping two-fold benefits under the New Youth Administration program. The students, both high school and college, earn money to pay academic bills by working on projects to beautify their campuses and to add wealth to their classrooms by research work projects in laboratories.

High school students can earn $6 a month under the NYA and college students up to $15. Graduate students earn up to $30, depending upon individual requirements. About $175,000 in NYA funds, will be distributed each month from now until June in New England.

NYA administrators in New England today are working to aid unemployed youths. This program, delayed by the WPA, and thus far secondary to the scholastic branch of the NYA movement, is now taking shape. Each state is working to dovetail such works projects as communities need with the youth works projects.

Watt—He'll Be Missing at Labor Hearings

When the 1936 Massachusetts Legislature shifts into high gear later this winter, one "fiery" orator will be missing from its hearings on labor matters. The missing man will be Robert J. Watt, secretary-treasurer and legislative agent of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

Since 1930, Mr. Watt has appeared at every hearing on labor matters ready to raise his voice in defense of the worker. By the end of November, however, he expects to step out of active service for labor at legislative hearings and around the House and Senate lobbies.

His new duties as member of the Unemployment Compensation Commission at $6000 a year make it necessary for him to abandon much of the active labor work. When the executive committee of the federation meets on the third Friday of this month, therefore, he will ask for an assistant legislative agent, who will do the actual work before the committees and in the lobbies.

Mr. Watt plans to retain his official labor positions, in order to lend greater force to his work as the employee's representative on the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

With Mr. Watt silent, the members of the labor and industries and other committees who hear labor matters expect their hearings to be more tame than at any time during the past five years.

(Résumé of Mr. Watts Work on this page.)

Parking—Underground Garage on Common Urged

Picture the wonder of Pilgrim forefathers if they had been approached concerning the latest development suggested for historic Boston Common. A letter received by Mayor Mansfield today revealed plans for underground parking spaces beneath the Public Garden and Common.

The letter, sent by Representative Owen Gallagher of South Boston, proposed a parking space large enough to hold 30,000 cars, with the city charging 25 cents for each car.

Similar proposals have in the past met vigorous opposition from patriotic and historical societies.

Cream—Jumps One Cent In Area Outside of Boston

Following swiftly the rise in cream prices effective in the Boston market last week, cream jumped 1 cent a half pint in markets outside Boston today. In making this announcement, the Massachusetts Milk Control Board named the secondary markets affected as Springfield, north and eastern section of Worcester County, Concord, Lowell, Lawrence, Sudbury, Haverhill, Attleboro and market area 15 in Plymouth County. The price rise in the Boston market was 2 cents, laid to the buying of dairy products by the Federal Government for relief distribution.

WPA—Bay State Is Allotted $1,862,556

Massachusetts communities awaited checks today for the WPA allotment of $1,862,556 for community service projects in this State, announced in Washington yesterday. Allotments range from $468 for Spencer to $366,180 for New Bedford. Projects include a town garage for the Danvers highway department, improvement of a Worcester school and checking materials and drains in Southbridge.

Housing—Drive for Small Home Owners Goes On

Another blast in the Federal Housing drive for the small salaried man with several hundred dollars in his pockets was fired today at the office of P. J. O'Connell, head of the men's committee for disseminating housing information throughout Greater Boston. The meeting of the committee today emphasized that increased home building meant decreased taxes. On Nov. 7, the committee planned a mass meeting at the Hotel Statler for all prospective home buyers.

Children—Lawrence School Has Peace Program

While children in many lands are being steeped in the "glories" and "thrills" of war, youngsters out at the Lawrence School in Brookline are planning to open Education Week on Nov. 8 with a peace program. "The Glory of Peace," a pageant by Miss C. Gertrude Knox, a teacher at the school, is the chief event on the program and incidentally, Miss Knox writes the Monitor acknowledging its contributions to her program.

Chief characters in the pageant are the Spirit of History, Columbia, William Penn and the Indians, representatives of foreign lands and War, who is finally driven out of the assemblage by Education. Bible selections accompanying the pageant have been chosen to emphasize such ideas as "Cause of War," "Spiritual Armament," "Brotherly Love" and "Rewards of Peace."

Suits—Filed Against Race Track Roof Builders

Bird & Son Inc. of Walpole, manufacturers of roofing equipment, filed suit for $16,658 in Suffolk Superior Court today against the Amory-Hill Corporation, contractors whom they say built roofs on the Agawam and Suffolk Downs race tracks.

Noises—Late Toots Of Motor Horns Attacked

Mayor Mansfield and the Boston City Council today had a resolution which, if passed, would make Boston one of the group of "noiseless" cities. The resolution, which was only an opening gun in the campaign to make Boston's streets quiet, would prohibit the sounding of all automobile horns between 11 p. m. and 7 a. m. except in cases of emergency to avoid accidents. It was passed last night at the meeting of the Boston Noise Abatement Advisory Commission at the Hotel Statler.

Among the other disturbers of the city streets at which the committee fired shots were political loudspeaker trucks and sidewalk radio sets going full blast in store entrances. But the committee realized that unless the force of public sentiment is strongly organized the noise resolutions will get nowhere.

Providing the auto horn ban is successful in Boston, which it has been in New York, the way is open to introduce other noise reforms, the committee said. Their resolution would place Boston alongside of New York, London, Paris and other cities which now have ordinances against noise.

Liquor Stores—Must Close Between 1 and 8 a. m.

Massachusetts liquor-selling establishments of all kinds were today warned that they must shut down between the hours of 1 and 8 a. m., week days, and midnight and 1 p. m. on Sundays, under the terms of a liquor control amendment passed by the Legislature earlier this year.

This amendment, which was urged by Governor Curley, aims to reduce liquor consumption by cutting down the hours during which it may be sold.

Local liquor ordinances, however, may still operate to cut down even this maximum time allowed by the State. Cities and towns by this law are merely provided with a state limit by which they can bring local liquor selling establishments to hand or restrict their selling hours further if they so desire.

Christian Science Lecture Over Radio

A RADIOCAST Christian Science lecture will be delivered tonight by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., of Portland, Ore., over Station WMEX, Boston, from Third Church of Christ, Scientist, Brooklyn, N. Y., at 8 p. m., eastern standard time. WMEX transmits on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 200 meters.

The lecture is one of a series which is heard on the first Monday of each month over WMCA, New York. WMCA is the key station of the Inter-City Group of which WMEX is a member.

Providence Police Start Drive On 'Amusement Machines' To Halt Gambling Among Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4—The Providence police today were conducting one of the most extensive campaigns in the history of the city to clean out so-called "amusement" and "slot" machines "which are instilling in youngsters the desire to gamble," according to Superintendent Miles A. Glidden today.

In a general order read to the 525 members of the department, Superintendent Glidden announced that he intended to hold "every man responsible for his district."

This clean-up campaign is independent of the drive conducted by detectives against the illegal operation of horse pools which, the superintendent believes, soon will be attracting boys in their 'teens if the smaller gambling attractions are not eliminated immediately.

Children Chief Customers

Superintendent Glidden said that it has been called to his attention that variety stores, cafes, spas, drug stores and even shoe repair shops were displaying attractive "amusement" machines of various types and the players were children, whose ages ranged from six years to 14 years.

Investigation by his department showed that while the machines are advertised as "games of skill" and gave candy for slugs and pennies they, in reality, were gambling devices that gave returns of 30 to 40 per cent in money to the "lucky ones."

In addition to sending the general order Superintendent Glidden toured the various stations insisting that there should be no laxity "when the welfare of the youths of the city was at stake."

Raids Follow Orders

Swinging into action, the police of the South Providence Station last night, a short time after Superintendent Glidden's visit, made the first raid. Within five minutes Lieut. John J. Lang was back at his desk with several machines.

He said that he found a group of youngsters huddled around the "amusement machine" to witness one of the winners receive 40 pennies from the store proprietor, who didn't seem to mind the presence of the police.

"These are the type of machines that must go," Superintendent Glidden said. "They are the type that are attracting our youths and making gamblers of them."

Distributors Warned

He declared that the agents of the machines were telling storekeepers that their gaming devices were within the law and that "no one should fear the police seizing them."

Superintendent Glidden said, "These companies will find they are in for a big surprise." He said that he has ordered all types of "amusement" machines seized and intimated that the department is anxious to test the legality of its action.

Police investigators say that they have found that the distributors have centered their activities in territories near school buildings where they hope to attract the students' lunch money.

Crusader

By a Staff Photographer

Robert J. Watt

Secretary Massachusetts Federation of Labor Gets State Post

Watt to Give Up Labor Post For State Position But Will Continue Advisory Capacity

Labor's "fighting Scot" Robert J. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, no longer will ascend Beacon Hill daily to battle for workers' rights before legislative committees.

Appointed to a new $6000-a-year post in the state service, that of member of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, Mr. Watt this month plans to drop work as labor's legislative agent and devote most of his time to his new job. As a result, hearings before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries are expected to lack something of the fiery debate that has characterized them during the last five years.

Drops His Labor Salary

Mr. Watt will step out of active legislative service by asking the executive committee of the federation to appoint an assistant legislative agent, who will receive the $2500-a-year salary which had been going to Mr. Watt as legislative agent. Mr. Watt will continue to direct the legislative campaign behind the scenes, but he plans to take no active part before the legislative committees.

Since 1930, when Mr. Watt became legislative agent and secretary-treasurer of the labor federation, he has been a familiar figure on Beacon Hill. Upon his shoulders rests most of the praise for labor's legislative victories, which reached the record number of 28 this year.

He Faced a Hard Task

Labor men agree that the federation was in financial chaos when Mr. Watt assumed office in 1930. Debts were piling up. Only 89 labor organizations were members of the state federation. The labor groups were not organized in a strong unit which could force legislative action.

Today the federation has a surplus of $7143. A total of 426 labor groups are now banded together under the state setup. The federation now is able to place 50,000 persons behind any important labor issue.

The building up program was carried on by Mr. Watt and James T. Moriarty, president of the organization between 1930 and 1934.

Built Up Membership

Together they traveled throughout Massachusetts talking before labor groups, interesting them in voluntary membership in the federation as a means of organizing all labor groups behind one purpose, that to improve the position of labor.

At the same time, labor scored several victories in the Legislature, despite the opposition of numerous conservative Representatives and Senators. But not until 1934 was the federation strong enough to become a real political factor.

The year 1934, however, was labor's year politically. Mr. Watt considers the defeat of Gaspar G. Bacon in the gubernatorial campaign labor's greatest political triumph. Mr. Watt took a leading part in this defeat, speaking 247 times against the candidate whom he characterized a labor enemy.

Never Let Up the Fight

With Mr. Moriarty, he conducted a "defeat-Bacon" tour throughout the State in a sound truck, speaking at street corners and other places where he could obtain an audience. He and Mr. Moriarty took turn speaking against Mr. Bacon. While one was speaking the other passed out circulars on which Mr. Bacon's legislative record regarding labor was printed.

At the same time, labor was victorious in its campaign against three Republican Senators, whom it charged were responsible for labor's numerous defeats in the Senate. Those defeated were Senator Russell D. Chase of Longmeadow, chairman of the Labor and Industries Committee; Senator Charles A. Stevens of Lowell, Republican floor leader, and J. Bradford Davis of Haverhill, chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Labor is the Gainer

As a result of these victories, made possible through labor's strength gathered as the result of Mr. Watt's and Mr. Moriarty's "build the federation" tour and their campaign speeches, Massachusetts labor is now in its best political and financial position in its 50-year history.

Today, with friends of labor, Senator James P. Meehan and Representative Henry Cabot Lodge Jr. as heads of the Labor and Industries Committee, labor is certain of fair hearings, Mr. Watt declared.

"Proof of the effect of having labor-minded men in the chairmen's seats is shown by the record of labor victories in the Legislature this year," he said. "For the first time in years, labor had men on the Labor and Industries Committee who were ready to argue labor's case on the floor of the House and Senate. As a result, labor legislation, defeated annually for years, was passed."

Has Decided Views

Mr. Watt believes the anti-injunction legislation, the improvements in the workmen's compensation act, the unemployment insurance act, the 48-hour law for women and children, and the 48-hour work week law for state institution employees constituted the most important labor legislation passed in 1935. None of these measures, he contends, would have been passed under the old legislative set-up.

Regarding his double role as the employees' representative on the Unemployment Compensation Commission and an officer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, Mr. Watt believes he would lose strength in his new position should he sever his connection with the labor federation.

Heart Is With Workers

"As long as I am a member of the federation," he said, "I am completely subject to the will of the workers, inasmuch as I shall participate in the labor convention and help to map labor's legislative campaign. Should I sever my official connection with the federation, I might easily be governed only by political ambition.

"Furthermore, the reading of the unemployment compensation law, I believe, makes it necessary to have an official connection with the federation, for the law says that one member 'shall be a person who, on account of his previous vocation, employment, occupation or affiliation can be classed as an employee.'"

"Should my work as unemployment compensation commissioner jeopardize my position in the federation or make me less valuable to the labor movement, I shall resign from the state service."

Schoolboys and College Men Help Pay Way With NYA Jobs

About 18,000 youths of New England are earning part of their school and college expenses through help of the Government. Federal funds amounting to nearly $175,000 were disbursed in October to young men and women in high schools and colleges as campus work projects started. In New England, the New Youth Administration has hit its stride. Throughout the current school year students will be able to earn part of their academic expenses.

Of the funds to be distributed by NYA in all New England, Massachusetts will receieve nearly half. Ten thousand students in this State alone are at work. Of this number about 3000 are in colleges and 7000 in high schools. About $96,000 a month, from October to June, will pay a part of the great total tuition fee, assessed annually in Massachusetts scholastic institutions. Diminutive high school freshmen and learned college graduate students are alike benefiting.

The youth program under the NYA is considerably broader than under the ERA and CWA administrations. NYA includes aid to high school students, whereas ERA and CWA provided only for youths in college.

Figures of pupils in New England being aided by NYA are proportionately the same for Vermont as for Rhode Island, for Maine as for Connecticut, for New Hampshire as for Massachusetts. Needy pupils are being helped according to a common scheme in the several states. But the programs for youth not in schools vary considerably.

In every state NYA administrators have been working with the Works Progress administrators to develop projects for unemployed youths. With the WPA itself just getting under way, these projects are barely started. For the most part, however, plans for such projects have been completed.

Under regular WPA projects, youths will be employed on various types of census projects, research projects to discover individual needs of each community, and on apprentice jobs under skilled WPA laborers.

When the NYA program was conceived last summer, Washington officials planned to find apprentice jobs in industry for youths. George W. Scott, assistant to NYA Administrator Eddie Casey of Massachusetts, today explained that this apprenticeship objective is still being considered, although it is the most difficult part of the NYA plan to arrange

The projects include campus beautification, through grading, planting, building improvements, and recreational developments. Probably no better example of the latter can be found than at the University of New Hampshire, where the students under the ERA and CWA have built practically an entire new athletic plant. This work is still going forward, although the students have completed a baseball field, an eight-lane cinder track, a football field and a stadium.

Vermont Company Marble Workers Go Out on Strike

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 4 (AP)—Union workers, said by a leader to number 900 men, walked out of five mills and quarries of the Vermont Marble Company in the Rutland area today on a "holiday." Only one clash occurred as the men left work.

Allen H. Raycraft, of Barre, president of the International Quarry Workers Union, gave the number of men on "holiday" as 900. The company employs about 1100 workers in this section.

An attempt of the workers, who are seeking higher wages and a longer work-week, to persuade a truckman from transporting lime from a company kiln at West Rutland was resisted briefly. The truckman, Roy Speak, of North Clarendon, resisted but later agreed to send his machines to Gloversville and Albany, N. Y., without a load.

The men left quarries and mills at West Rutland, Danby, Rutland, Proctor and Center Rutland.

Postal Receipts Show Increase in Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4—Postal receipts in Providence for October this year were $22,737.97 greater than in the corresponding month last year, Postmaster Edward F. Carroll reported Saturday.

This is the largest proportional increase noted in several years, the postmaster said. This year's October revenue was $200,362.24. For October of last year the figure was $177,624.27.

Bakers' Head Forecasts Rise in Price of Bread

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 4 (AP)—A rise in the cost of bread to enable bakers to meet increasing taxes was predicted as inevitable, by William A. Hefler, president of the New England Bakers' Association, at the annual fall convention of that organization here today.

Former Councilor Fraser To Run for His Old Seat

LYNN, Mass., Nov. 4 (AP)—Eugene B. Fraser of Lynn, member of the Governor's Council from 1919 to 1934 from the first council district, today announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for his old position. He was defeated for re-election last year.

Wanskuck Strike in Rhode Island Settled Peaceably by Mediation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURRILLVILLE, R. I., Nov. 4—The mill whistles blew here again today at the Oakland and Mohegan plants of the Wanskuck Company for the first time in seven weeks as 700 operatives returned to their places.

They were members of the newly formed union of the United Textile Workers of America who had gone out on strike against an attempt to increase the loomage per weaver.

The strike, the least conspicuous of any conducted in Rhode Island, did not bring about any picket lines or mass meetings. The workers contented themselves by remaining at their homes where they were visited by John Cavanaugh, organizer. When they had a proposal they presented it to Carl E. L. Gill, mediator for the National Textile Relations Board, and he in turn presented it to the company. The company did likewise.

As a result, the company and the workers agreed on a six-loom program, with additional floor workers.

The settlement of the strike not only started the machinery here but also averted a considered walkout of the members of the United Textile Workers of America union members in the three Providence plants controlled by the Wanskuck Company, of which Senator Jasse H. Metcalf (R), of Rhode Island, is president.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Exhibitions: American Pictorial Photography. Recent Accessions: Print Processes; Seventeenth Century Prints of Flowers; Lithographs by Bresdin and Redon; Wood Cuts by Hans Balding. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays. Memorial exhibition in honor of Dr. Denman W. Ross; gifts to the museum from his collections and from his own work. Exhibition of early and modern American glass. Through Nov. 29.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents, music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—Memorial exhibition of graphic arts by Max Lieberman. Bookbindings by Prof. Ignatz Wiemeler. Through Nov. 11.

Boston City Club—Paintings by Barbara Sears. Through Nov. 17.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions of oil paintings of Ethiopia depicting the country and the people. Colorful jewelry, carving, inlaid ebony and marble, paintings on mica, and so forth, from India. Through November.

Copley Society—Paintings by Carroll Bill. Through Nov. 15.

Doll & Richards—Prints and pastels by Elizabeth O'Neill Verner. Through Nov. 19. Sketches by Nancy Dyer. Small paintings and mezzotints. Landscapes in water color by A. A. Dyer. Through Nov. 16.

Fine Arts Guild—Water colors by Andre Smith. Through Nov. 16.

Boston Art Club—Exhibition of hunting scenes by Hoyland Bettinger; landscapes and still life by Beasy Creighton and Francis Newton. Through Nov. 23.

Number Ten Gallery—Paintings by J. Andreev. Through Nov. 9.

Grace Horne Galleries—Water colors by Sam Charles, paintings by Julia S. Wood, portraits by Marguerite D. Savage. Through Nov. 16.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Etchings of Anders Zorn. Lithographs by George C. Wales.

Vose Galleries—Portraits by Lucia Warren and Catherine Richardson.

Gardenside Bookshop—Oil paintings and drawings by the Rev. Philip Endecott Osgood. Through Nov. 23.

Guild of Boston Artists—Portrait of Margery, Danier, and Edmund C. Tarbell 2d, by Edmund C. Tarbell. Through Nov. 20.

Public Library, Copley Square—Material of the Russian Ballet. Through Nov. 17.

Junior League—Water colors by James M. Barnard. Nov. 23.

Children's Art Center—Water colors by Herbert Waters. Through Nov. 23.

Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture—Exhibition of water colors by Samuel Hershey. Through November.

Holman Print Shop—Modern Japanese prints by Hogarth; drawings of dogs by E. H. Harrigan.

Foster Brothers—Exhibitions of prints.

Goodman-Walker, Inc.—Paintings, monotypes and etchings by Jon Corbino.

Fine Arts Theater—Character sketches and fantastic masks by Janet T. Gill. Through Nov. 9.

[Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor Each Monday]

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Generally overcast and warmer tonight and Tuesday, possibly rain Tuesday night; moderate to fresh southerly winds.

Massachusetts—Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, possibly light rain Tuesday afternoon in the west portion; warmer tonight and in the east portion Tuesday.

Maine, New Hampshire—Cloudy, probably light rain in the north portion tonight and Tuesday, and in the south portion Tuesday; warmer tonight and in the south portion Tuesday.

Vermont—Cloudy, followed by rain beginning late tonight or Tuesday; warmer tonight, colder Tuesday night and in the northwest portion Tuesday afternoon.

Connecticut, and Rhode Island—Cloudy and warmer tonight and Tuesday; rain Tuesday night.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Increasing southerly winds becoming fresh, overcast weather tonight and Tuesday; possibly light rain over the extreme north portion Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	46	55	Minneapolis	26	32
Bermuda	72	76	New Orleans	66	86
Chicago	50	64	New York	54	60
Denver	18	22	Norfolk	62	62
Helena, Mont.	10	14	Philadelphia	54	58
Jacksonville	70	72	St. Louis	58	76
Kansas City	24	68	San Francisco	42	54
Los Angeles	46	62	Washington	58	66
Miami	72	80			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 4.
B—Maximum Nov. 3.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:04 p. m., height, 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 5:48 a. m., height, 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles at 5:05 p. m.

Huge Cement Order Placed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A start on the construction of the new Earl's Court Exhibition Center has been responsible for what is claimed to be the largest order for cement ever placed in Great Britain, the first contract being for 20,000 tons.

TUNE IN ON "VOICE OF BOSTON" WNAC 1:00 TO 1:15 DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY

FREE Generous Bottle

You Can Now Try This Delightful Foamless Oil Shampoo at Our Expense!

Just Send Coupon To Us!

BE SURE and take advantage of this Free Offer . . . See what Lucky Tiger Foamless Oil Shampoo will do for your hair and scalp. Prove to your own satisfaction that this delightful shampoo will give softness and lustre to the hair . . . will increase its tensile strength if dry and brittle . . . will restore and maintain that youthful "beauty glow" so necessary to a charming "Permanent".

TUNE IN ON WNAC
"VOICE OF BOSTON"

Most novel, human interest program of the day. Questions asked by the public and answered by public 1:00 to 1:15 every day except Sunday—Gifts to lucky daily questions; diamond ring Saturday for best question of week.

Lucky Tiger FOAMLESS OIL SHAMPOO!

Tested and Approved Good Housekeeping Bureau

• • This shampoo quickly corrects the dry, brittle condition of hair, brought on by modern out-door life, and actually pre-conditions by cleansing the hair and restoring to it the penetrating oils so essential to softness and beautiful growth. And—most amazing—you can use this new shampoo either before or after Permanent, and wave will still be Permanent.

TUNE IN ON WNAC
"Voice of Boston"
The program that never grows old—nothing like it. Questions asked by the public and answered by the public. Gift for best daily question. Diamond ring for best question of week. Come and laugh with us!

FREE SAMPLE COUPON

LUCKY TIGER MFG. CO., KANSAS CITY, MO. [C.S.M.]
Please Send Prepaid Your Generous Free Bottle of LUCKY TIGER OIL SHAMPOO

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
Your Dealer's Name _____
Address _____

TRADE MARK REG. U.S.A.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature programs appear in blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Kay Fayre, songs	Al Pearce and his	"Flash Gordon"	Sporting Matinee
5:15	Safety Crusaders	gang: variety	Football School	Sporting Matinee
5:30	"The Singing Lady"	Tom Mix sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sporting Matinee
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	"Clara, Lu and Em"	"Dick Tracy" sk	"Og, Son of Fire"
6:00	News; Supper Show	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	Magoogie Family	News; features	Sports comment	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	News; features	Speaker programs.	Music; political	Talk: "Vanished
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Sport comment	speaker; talk	Voices" sketch
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra.	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service
7:15	Healy Stamp Club	"Uncle Ezra"; sk.	Music; talk; sketch	Political talk
7:30	"Lum and Abner"	After Dinner Revue	"Singin' Sam"	Political talk
7:45	"Paradise" sketch	Political talk	Boake Carter, news	Political talk
8:00	"Fibber McGee and	Hammerstein's Mu-	Guy Lombardo and	Political talk
8:15	Molly"; comedy	sic Hall; variety	his orchestra	Political talk
8:30	Paris Musicale: solo-	Richard Crooks;	"1-Night Stands";	Radio School
8:45	ists; orchestra	chorus; orchestra.	"Pick and Pat"	Political talk
9:00	Greater Minstrels:	Gypsies Orchestra:	Radio Theater:	Political talk
9:15	soloists; orchestra	Ben Klassen	"The Milky Way."	Political talk
9:30	Network dramatic	Gladys Swarthout;	with Charles But-	Political talk
9:45	sketch; music	concert orchestra.	terworth	News Service
10:00	Life of Andrew	Lullaby Lady:	Political talk	Wayne King and
10:15	Carnegie; sketch	quartet; orchestra.	Political talk	his orchestra
10:30	Concert Band and	Nat. Forum: talk,	Dramatized news.	Political talk
10:45	narrator	Sen. Rush D. Holt	Spotlight revue	Political talk
11:00	Reports; news;	Ranny Forecasts; news	News Service	Jack Denny and
11:15	Weeks's Orchestra	Sports; music	Political talk	his orchestra
11:30	Ray Noble and	Madriguera's Or-	Johnny Hamp and	Jerry Freeman and
11:45	dance orchestra	NBC organist	his orchestra	his orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
10:30 WAAB, United States Navy Band concert.
11:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band concert.
11:00 WNAC, "Broadcast from Mayor's Office"; talk.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC, American School of the Air: art discussion.
3:15 WNAC, Town Topics, with Lois Long; guest soloists
5:30 WEEI, Civic Orchestra of Boston, Harry Ellis Dickson, conductor.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC, "Lavender and Old Lace"; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 WBZ, "Crime Clues"; Spencer Dean mystery drama.
8:15 WMEX, "Five Star Final"; dramatizations of the news.
8:30 WNAC, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone; Don Voorhees's concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley; soloists; players; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, Helen Hayes in "The New Penny," with all-star cast; Mark Warnow's Orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, "Jumbo," with Jimmy Durante; Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; others; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians; Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; soloists; glee clubs.
9:45, 10:30, 11:15, 11:45, WAAB, Election returns.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Studio Party, with Sigmund Romberg, Deems Taylor; soloists; orchestra.
10:15 WAAB, Upton Close, "The World Parade."
10:30 WNAC, Dramatizations of the news.
10:45 WAAB, "Poet's Gold," readings by David Ross; concert orchestra.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

2:00 WIXK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
5:00 WIXAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Light Boston Vote Expected For School Board Although Slate Is Record Large One

Tomorrow's election for the three vacant seats on the Boston School Committee has aroused much speculation because of the record number of aspirants; there are 29 and the average over a long period of years has been from eight to twelve.

Practically dictatorial powers over the entire Boston school system are vested in the hands of the five members of the School Committee. A slight discretion is left in the hands of the Mayor, but a vote of four of the five members can override his veto. The Finance Commission has the right to investigate the conduct of the School Committee, but this power is seldom exercised.

Among the 29 candidates are three women, each of whom feels that she should attract enough of the women's votes to come in at least third. They are Miss Miriam C. Regan, a practicing attorney; Miss Agnes McCarthy, also a practicing lawyer, and Mrs. Alice Murphy Martin, a former schoolteacher.

Two present incumbents are up for re-election. They are Dr. Charles E. Mackey of South Boston, and Maurice J. Tobin. Some complaint has been reported about the lack of support by the Curley organization. It has been said in some quarters that Governor Curley's protracted stay on the west coast was due to his desire not to be drawn into this as well as other local fights.

The confusion, induced by the overloaded field, is expected to result in a limited number of votes being cast. Close students of the situation believe that this year 50,000 votes will suffice to capture first place, with 35,000 being enough for third place. This is considerable falling off from two years ago, when Dr. Lyons, due in a large part to the organization of schoolteachers, was elected by a vote well over 100,000, the largest vote ever given a school committeeman.

In the fight for the 22 city council posts, much the same situation prevails as in the school committee contest with but little public interest and with spirited fights in but several wards. Nineteen of the present incumbents are up for re-election.

The 126 candidates are fairly evenly distributed among the 22 wards, although in Ward 8 of Roxbury John H. Dowd has no opponents.

The lack of interest will probably reflect itself strongly at the polls tomorrow, where but about 60 per cent of the 305,607 of the registered voters are expected to cast their votes.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church. In Milton Town Hall, Canton Avenue, near Reedsdale Road, Milton, 8.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Hon. William E. Brown, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lawrence, in Central Grammar School Hall, Methuen, 7:45.

Theaters

"3 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Alex Yokel presents comedy by George Abbott and Cecil Holm. 8:30.

"ROMEO AND JULIET" (Shubert). Katharine Cornell in her first Shakespearean role as Juliet. Staged by Guthrie McClintic, costumes and settings designed by Jo Mielziner, music by Paul Nordoff and dances arranged by Martha Graham. 8:15.

Movies

EXETER—Dick Powell in "Page Miss Glory." 3:15, 6:10, 9:05. Warner Oland in "Charlie Chan in Shanghai." 2:05, 5, 7:55.

MEMORIAL — "The Three Musketeers," with Walter Abel, Paul Lukas, Margot Grahame and Ian Keith. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

MODERN—Dick Powell and Ruby Keeler in "Shipmates Forever." 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also Jane Withers in "This Is the Life." 10:55 a. m., 2:05, 5:15, 8:25.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"The Pay Off," with James Dunn, Claire Dodd and Patricia Ellis. Fenway: 1:10, 3:46, 6:22, 8:58. Paramount: 9:15, 11:48 a. m., 2:20, 4:52, 7:24, 9:56. Also "Ship Cafe." Fenway: 2:26, 5:02, 7:38, 10:14. Paramount: 10:37 a. m., 1:09, 3:41, 6:13, 8:45.

FINE ARTS—"Maria Chapdelaine," with English titles. 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:55, 10. "Robber Kitten," a Silly Symphony. Newsreel. Mont Saint Michel.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Miriam Hopkins, Edward G. Robinson and Joel McCrea in "Barbary Coast." Orpheum: 9:45 a. m. both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:15, 10:20. Also "The Bishop Misbehaves," with Edmond Gwenn and Maureen O'Sullivan. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:44, 5:45, 8:55.

METROPOLITAN — Lawrence Tibbett starred in "Metropolitan." 11:09 a. m., 1:58, 4:47, 7:46, 10:28. Bob Hope and his Broadway principals in a musical comedy sketch. The Elida Ballet, Setitsky's orchestra.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "The Farmer Takes a Wife," with Janet Gaynor. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Charlie Chan in Shanghai." 2:05, 5, 7:55.

BOSTON—May Robson and Henry Armetta in "3 Kids and a Queen." 10:55 a. m., 1:47, 4:39, 7:31, 10:23. Olsen and Johnson and their new revue, "Everything Goes."

UNIVERSITY—Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Top Hat" and "Special Agent." 1:45 through 11.

TREMONT—"39 Steps," with Robert Donat and Madeline Carroll. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3:20, 6:35, 9:42. Richard Dix in "The Arizonian." 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10, 9 p. m.

UPTOWN—"Top Hat," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 1:55, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. "March of Time." 1:35, 4:10, 6:50.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Ra-Mu." Ethiopian travel picture. "March of Time," No. 7. "The Grasshopper and the Ant," a Silly Symphony in color. "Jungle Waters," a sport reel. 9:30 a. m. to 11

Music

BOSTON CIVIC OPERA ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS—Raffaelo Martino, conductor, at Lecture Hall, Boston Public Library, Copley Square, 8.

JORDAN HALL — Saint-Saëns Centennial Celebration Concert: Isidor Philipp, French pianist; Richard Burgin, violinist; Jean Lefranc, violinist; Jean Bedetti, cellist; Felix Fox, pianist. 8:30.

Other Events

METROPOLITAN Y. M. C. A.'s ROUND-UP DINNER—Eddie Casey, coach of Boston Redskins, chief speaker. Bates Hall, Huntington Ave. Branch, Y. M. C. A., 6:15.

NEWTON COMMUNITY CHEST 1935 CAMPAIGN DINNER—Speakers and pageant, "The Story of the Agencies." West Newton Armory, 6:30.

OPEN NIGHT—"New Stars for Old," Dr. Cecilia H. P. Gaposchkin, Research Assistant, Harvard Observatory. Admission free, by ticket, Harvard Observatory, Concord Ave., opposite Buckingham Street, Cambridge, 7:30.

EAST BOSTON ERA ENTERTAINMENT—Talk, "The Beauty of Denmark," with film, O. C. Bang. East Boston Branch Library, 276 Meridian Street, 7:45.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB LECTURE—"Newfoundland—Garden of the North," A. C. Shelton, with natural color slides. Admission by membership card, guests, 25 cents, 8.

LOWELL INSTITUTE LECTURE — "The Assimilation of the Anglo-Irish Nobility and the New Poetry of Love," ninth in series on "Irish Poetry and Folk Lore," by Robin Flower, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

Tomorrow

Other Events

ADVERTISING CLUB CONVENTION — Morning session, 9:30; luncheon, 12:30; executive board meeting, 3:45, Hotel Statler.

GARDEN TALK—"Color Schemes in the Herb Garden," Mrs. Hollis Webster, at House and Garden Center, 127 Newbury Street, 11 a. m.

BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Assyrian Art," guidance tour by Miss Hall, 11 a. m.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB—Luncheon with Miss Mary Young, of Copley Theater company, guest of honor, 12:30.

SISTERHOOD OF TEMPLE BNAI MOSHE—Talk, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, noted pacifist, at Brighton, 2.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—"Current Drama," Adele Hoes Lee, 2:30.

What's Going On In the Arts

Reminiscential Résumé

DANILOVA'S taut ballet knee, Riabouchinska's flower-like arms, Baronova's pointes, Toumanova's elegantly poised young head and, above all, Verchinina's modern line and feeling are wisps of memory that float back from the departed Ballet Russe.

Add to these Massine's modernity of outlook, his groping—if unsuccessfully—in the two symphonic ballets toward something deeper in balletic expression, and you have an impression of a century plant still in the growing.

Hitherto ballet has been decorative, entertaining—a spectacle, its technical anatomy dissected only by the balletomane, the great public finding sufficient pleasure in the tout ensemble of scenery, costume, music and action. Years ago Fokine became dissatisfied with the hidebound rules, the rigid torso, the puppet-like precision, and set up a new order. Now Massine would carry on further and delve into the domain of abstraction, philosophy and mood.

At present ballet is still decorative, charming, gay, streaked here and there with comic melancholy—"Carnaval," "Cotillon"—or violently spectacular—"Thamar" and "Schéhérazade." It lends itself best to the fairy tale, the legend, folklore, animated toy shops and light, descriptive music. The aerial qualities of ballet technique separate it from earthiness, from humanness. You can't eat your frosting first and have the cake remain palatable. Ballet without the sparkle of its technique is not ballet. The strong, free movement of modernism, with ballet slippers on, is the cake turned upside down, frosting trodden and not quite the right flavor to the cake.

Still, ballet, like all things, must progress. It must go somewhere. And there is a great deal that is praiseworthy in Massine's quest. But why pick on Brahms, who said it all with music, or pile a sentimental scenario on Tchaikovsky's established sentimentalism? If Massine must have symphonic music to support the choregraphical urge within him, why not take Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, labeled for all time by Wagner as "the apotheosis of the dance"? (Though it is doubtful if even that would work.) Or better, engage modern composers, as Diaghileff did, to write for the *new* art of the ballet in its own spirit? If we must have problem ballets, let us by all means have problem music to go with them. But music that does not say the whole thing in itself. Music that sketches in the background for the dance's portentous statement, that co-operates with it and does not overshadow it.

Regarding music, inferior orchestral performance was the one flaw in Pavlova's appearances in the United States. It is the chief flaw in the performances of the Ballet Russe. Music, along with the décor, the costumes, the choregraphy, is one of many subsidiary and equally important factors in the wholeness of ballet production. Another weakness is the corps de ballet. Some of the minor artistes are extremely tentative in execution.

The closing performances of the Ballet Russe in Boston brought two novel ballets to light. "The Specter of the Rose," renewed for the first time here by this company, was a nostalgic reminder of the great days that must have been when Nijinsky and Karsavina danced this poetic pas de deux.

The newest ballet, "The Hundred Kisses," captures the essence of its medium—fairyism and fantasy. The libretto by Boris Kochno does no desecration to Andersen's perfectly written tale. The choregraphy of Branislava Nijinska prettily elaborates it. Jean Hugo's scenery and costumes are right out of a fairy book. And the music, by Frederic d'Erlanger, is an inconsequential commentary. Danced by Toumanova, Lichine, Jasinsky, Psota and an unknown substitute for Shabelevsky in the principal parts, at the matinée, it was not nearly so well received as was the second performance of "Choreartium" in the evening. A full house greeted Massine's new work with great enthusiasm.

M. L.

Lawrence Tibbett

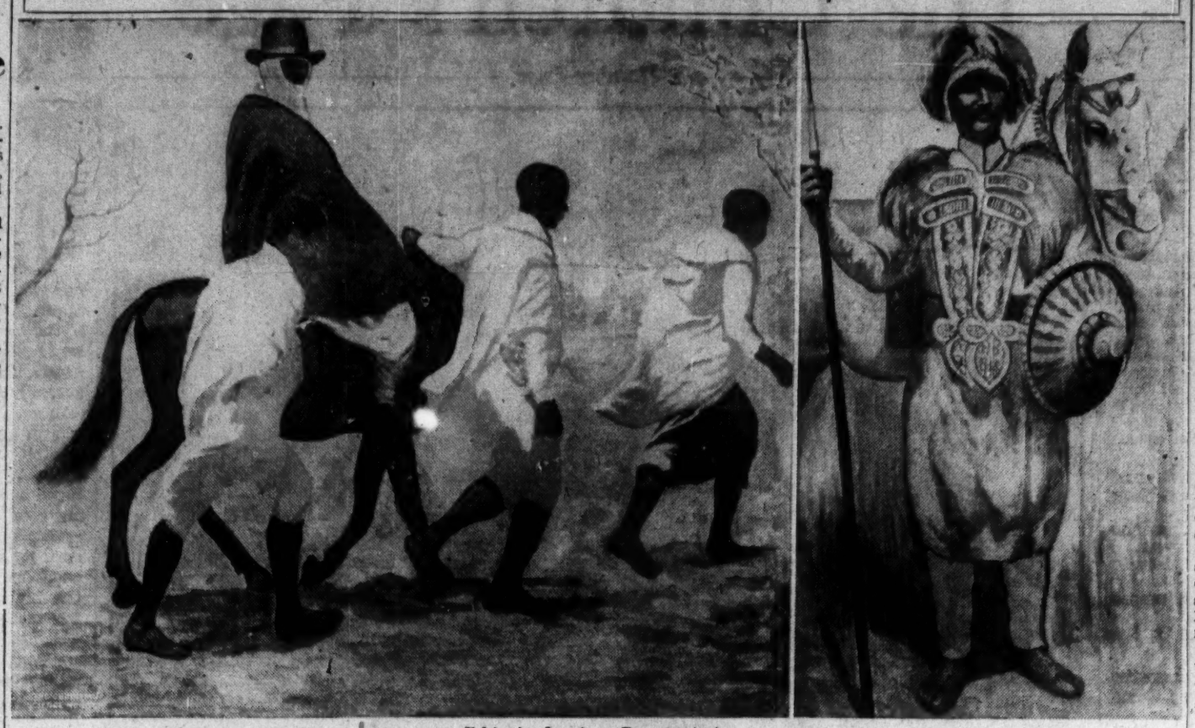
YESTERDAY afternoon in Symphony Hall, Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, gave a program comprised largely of songs sung in the original English or in English translation, a proceeding which undoubtedly added to the enjoyment of numbers of his listeners. Commencing with Cesti's "Oh whither art roaming," from "Il Pomo d'Oro," the singer offered in succession "I am a roamer bold," from Mendelssohn's little known singspiel, "Heimkehr aus der Fremde" (Son and Stranger), a group by Schubert, Hugo Wolf, Rachmaninoff and Moussorgsky, the aria "Nemico della Patria," from Giordano's "Andrea Chénier," four songs by Horsman, McKinney, Peel and Keith Brown and a pair to close by Vaughan Williams and Sidney Homer. Midway of the program Stewart Wille, Mr. Tibbett's talented and able accompanist, contributed "La terrasse des audiences du clair de lune," by Debussy, and a Rhapsody by Dohnányi.

It apparently made slight difference to Mr. Tibbett's audience what he did—it was in a mood to be amused or touched, according to the temper of the song; but one listener found it interesting to note the enthusiasm with which the few songs in foreign languages were received. Despite the extraordinarily clear diction of the singer, it was not altogether the songs in his native tongue which so greatly impressed his auditors. Italian was used for the aria from "Andrea Chénier," with German for the Brahms "Sapphic Ode" and Wagner's "Hymn to the Evening Star" from "Tannhäuser," sung during the afternoon as encores.

Of the purely amusing songs, this commentator derived the most pleasure from the Mendelssohn tidbit, very neatly sung, while from the more serious songs one would perhaps choose "Death, the Commander," by Moussorgsky, as one of the most telling pieces of work which he accomplished. His audience would no doubt have listened willingly again to "The Bagpipe Man," by McKinney, with the unexpected cadence at the last which we suspect was the result of Mr. Tibbett's own sense of humor, or again, "The Through Freight," by Keith Brown, which appears likely to rub shoulders with "The Glory Road" for popularity; but it is probable that these songs will long since have lost their appeal when "Sylvia," by Oley Speaks, or "In the Silent Night," by Rachmaninoff, as sung by Mr. Tibbett, will continue to capture and hold the attention of his audiences.

G. M. S.

Children Take Lively Interest in Ethiopia



Ethiopia Inspires Boston Artist

He Shows It to Be Land of Romance and of Primitive Ways of Going About Daily Business

When the directors of the Children's Museum of Boston in Jamaica Plain discovered that their young clientele were becoming increasingly interested in things Ethiopian, they got hold of Maurice Newman, an ERA artist, to make them some oil paintings of the passing scene in the land of the Negus.

Above are reproduced two of these paintings: one shows a group of servants escorting a lady to market on a donkey, the Ethiopian equivalent of a V-8; the other depicts an Ethiopian warrior all decked out for an encounter with a tank.

They are a fierce people, these Ethiopians, determined to hold onto their country, no matter what the cost. And Mr. Newman's paintings bring the background of the colorful country before the young students out at Olmstead Park, while Miss Madelene Sawyer delivers lectures on Ethiopian subjects that have a special meaning today.

New Hampshire Faces Fight For Control of Billboards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 4—Whatever other measures are contemplated for introduction into the General Court at its next session, or whenever specially convened, definite assurance is given by the State Roadside Beautification Society that there will be plenty of action in the matter of regulation of billboards. "No compromise" is the slogan that is to be adopted, when legislative solons are interviewed by members of the society and legislative agents.

In other words, as has been explained by Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Lawton of the Society, there has been enough temporizing over the subject of outdoor advertising. There is little that is attractive about many of the signs that "clutter up the landscape," according to the roadside beautification officials, and so many arguments against them, that members of the organization have high hopes that the legislators will feel favorably inclined toward passage of legislation that will have positive effect in their elimination for all time.

One means to an end is the gift of half the proceeds of the Rye Beach flower festival last June by the New Hampshire Federation of Garden Clubs, for leveling some and regulating the advertising on many others. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton have labored successfully in other states with legislative assemblies, and will work in co-operation with Frederick A. Gardner, highway beautification engineer with the state highway department. Local garden clubs all over the State have promised their aid in this "clean up" movement.

Governor Watches Expenses

Gov. H. Styles Bridges does not intend to be stampeded into convening the New Hampshire Legislature in extraordinary session. Notwithstanding there appears to be urgent demand for calling the legislators to Concord and a necessity for raising new revenues for caring for the needy. He has served notice that he proposes to get the views of agriculture and industry before tieing up the State's credit, in getting the General Court together.

New taxes must be levied, he has declared, but how or from what sources remains a mystery. Not unmindful of the attacks upon his tax program at the last session of the Legislature, the Governor wants some definite assurance from the different interests that calling of the Legislature for several weeks of deliberation will not prove an idle gesture.

Governor Bridges has conferred with many legislative leaders, the state tax commission and attorney general's bureau, his personal legislative adviser and heads of the State's financial system. Now he proposes to summon the heads of all farm and dairy organizations to find out what the New Hampshire husbandry will suggest as to a tax program and how to meet the problems of relief.

Textile Situation Brightens

Perhaps the most cheering news of the week came out of the executive chambers at the State Capitol, with the announcement that the solution of the textile problem in New Hampshire is probably but a question of days. Important developments are expected within the week, or as soon as Governor Bridges' special investigating committee meets and a similar group from the textile operatives forwards its recommendations.

Already it is known that the textile council is prepared to submit suggestions such as are believed to assure peaceful operations at the Amoskeag plant for a year and labor leaders declare that the initial recommendations referring to the city of Manchester's textile problem will be approved. The clatter of the looms in the world's largest textile mill will prove sweet music to the merchants and tradesmen of Manchester, when the wheels begin to spin again.

So important is the agreement to be tendered by the textile organization that the presence is expected of Thomas McMahon, president of the national organization, and Horace A. Reviers, vice-president, while deliberations and negotiations are in progress.

Subsidy of Six Cents a Pound On Cotton Proposed as Aid for New England Textile Industry

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 4 (AP)—A plan to revive the textile industry through a direct federal subsidy of six cents a pound on cotton sold by the Government to textile mills is being sponsored by Senator Augustine Lonergan (D) of Connecticut.

The plan, revealed today, calls for the Government to sell cotton to manufacturers for seven cents a pound. Senator Lonergan said President Roosevelt is "interested" in the plan and that "serious consideration" is being given it.

"Many Connecticut and New England textile mills now are either having a tough time of it or are closed," the Senator said. "They would be greatly aided, and they could put a great many persons to work, if they could purchase their cotton on a subsidy from the United States Government.

"Five million or so bales of cotton are now owned by the Federal Government through loans of 12 cents a pound to growers. Carrying charges have increased this cost to approximately 13 cents a pound.

"Now I advocated the Government gamble $15,000,000 on this cotton by selling it to textile manufacturers at seven cents a pound. It is an innovation, a test. In other words, the Government, under the plan, will take a loss of six cents a pound on the cotton, but at the same time will have made a mighty effort to revive the declining textile industry.

"There is one stipulation, however. The manufacturers who take advantage of this cannot sell their finished products outside of North America, Central and South America or United States possessions. This was incorporated in the plan so that our manufacturers would not compete in foreign markets or countries where textile goods are manufactured, owing to agreements this country has made with others on a reciprocal basis."

The Senator said he had conferred within the past few days with Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and officials of the State and Commerce Departments on the plan, and that Secretary Wallace has named an investigating committee to study the project.

Instrument and Document Collection Presented to Williams by Whiteman

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Nov. 4 (AP) — Paul Whiteman, orchestra leader, has given to Williams College a collection of musical instruments, scripts, arrangements and records, the board of trustees announces. The instruments, some of which date from colonial days, have been collected by Whiteman as a visual history of music in America.

Although jazz, as a part of American music, is represented in the collection, Mr. Whiteman told the trustees, in his letter announcing the gift, that modern music was by no means the key part. Many of the instruments, no longer in popular use, are termed by him "ancestors" of modern ones.

When the Williams musical clubs play in New York this winter, Mr. Whiteman will appear in the concert, in order to help raise funds for a new part of the Lawrence Museum, in which his collection will be displayed.

With the announcement of the gift, the trustees said that the department of music under Dr. Charles L. Safford is offering more courses.

Musical Gift Opens Way to Nonclassic Study

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Paul Whiteman, who announces he has given to Williams College his collection of manuscripts, records and instruments to form the nucleus of a museum of modern American music, says his inspiration was the complaint of young David Diamond of Rochester, N. Y., that he couldn't find a school at which to spend a $2500 a year scholarship in the study of nonclassical music.

The gift, Mr. Whiteman notes, will include the original manuscript of George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," Colonial songs and European tunes which he believes influenced American jazz.

A Little Old Lady's Eye Sparkled

In a small Maine town beyond Portland, a little old lady lives. Once of the city, no rolling acres, no expanse of sky can quite make up to her for the human contacts now missing. With her farmer-husband away from the house, she does her work, she pets her dog and she listens for the telephone.

All day, from the washing of the breakfast dishes, through the dusting and the polishing, during the cooking and the planning and the sewing, she listens. Hoping for and anticipating the pleasant tinkle of the bell.

When an afternoon fades into twilight without it, she waits no longer. With a little sparkle in her eye she crosses the worn floor to the telephone. Sitting on a prim ladder-back chair, leaning forward a bit in eagerness, she gives a number.

Whom does she call? Well, it may be her sister in Bangor. It may be a member of the Current Events class. It may be Mrs. Wilkins whom she hasn't seen all summer. It doesn't matter. Nor does it matter that the conversation is concerned with crops and weather, recipes, and the next meeting of the Grange. What does matter is that a woman who needs a social contact, who wants to hear a friendly voice, can overcome limitations of time and circumstances by telephone.

In Emergencies

Besides being an almost human companion, the telephone has also helped this woman through three emergencies. And while she may be situated somewhat differently from thousands of other telephone users, her need of companionship is no greater.

For Telephone Information

You can order a telephone, or obtain information about telephone service, in any one of three ways: In Person—By Telephone—By Mail.

If you wish to call your telephone business office from a public telephone, the call is free. Just ask the operator for "Telephone Business Office," and your nickel will be returned to you.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Strange Adventures of Bolo and Hari-Nen-Su

By Rose Flyeman

Bolo, the lamb, and Hari-Nen-Su, the Japanese dollie—who was really a nobleman but preferred it not to be known—set off together in search of adventure when our story opened. Their first exploit was comforting a distressed pig whose daughter, Louise, had disappeared; then they found Louise, whose taste for treacle had led her to a treacle factory. Wandering on through the woods, they came on a princess who had run away from home to look for a handsome prince who was also good, kind and clever. Hari and Bolo promised to find her one. The first they met wouldn't do because he helped himself to two of Hari's peppermints and put them both in his mouth at once; that showed he was greedy. The second wouldn't do, either, because he was proud and refused the peppermints with a sniff. Hari and Bolo had left a piece of their jig-saw puzzle with the princess, telling her that the prince they chose would bring her the piece that fitted it.

BY THIS time it was nearly dark, and Hari and Bolo decided to put up at the next decent-looking inn they came to, which turned out to be called "The Jolly Jiggers."

"That looks like a good omen," said Hari, thinking of the jig-saw puzzle.

"It does indeed," said Bolo, and in they went.

There were only two other visitors staying at the inn. One was a cross old general, the other was a nice young man who was very busy in the inn parlor before supper with business papers.

"I must apologize," he said pleasantly to Hari, "for taking up so much room with my papers. But business must be attended to."

Bolo was out in the garden, where he had been given a pleasant little summer house to sleep in. Hari went out to have a look at it.

"There's a nice young man in there," he said, "but I'm afraid we're not in luck this time. He's certainly no prince."

"One never knows," said Bolo. Hari smiled in a slightly superior way.

The General Objects

"Never's a big word," he said. "This time I think one does know." Bolo said nothing and Hari went back into the parlor.

Presently, as he sat there, the top of his nice little Japanese head, with the hair sticking straight out all round the crown, just showing over the back of an armchair, the old general came in.

He looked at the top of Hari's head and then rang the bell.

"Waiter," he said, when the man arrived, "I don't know what a sweep's broom is doing here at this time of day. See that it is removed at once."

You can imagine how Hari sprang up; you can imagine how his sword flashed as he drew it out of its sheath!

I really think there might have been trouble if the pleasant young man hadn't managed to explain to the general and pacify Hari.

The general was a fiery old thing—you often are if you're a general—but when he realized what he had done he apologized politely, whereupon Hari bowed nearly to the ground and put back his sword. But it was a near thing.

An Explanation

After supper the young man joined Hari and Bolo in the garden, where they were having a little stroll in the cool darkness.

Hari offered him a peppermint.

The young man gave a laugh, and instead of putting the peppermint into his mouth at once, he turned it over in his fingers and then smelt it.

"Pardon my ill manners," he said, "but it is really rather curious that you should offer me a peppermint. Perhaps you will allow me to explain."

"We shall be most interested," said Hari.

"Well, I must tell you," said the young man, "that I happen to be a prince."

Hari couldn't resist giving Bolo a little nudge in the dark. It really was so very extraordinary.

"But my father, the King," he went on, "was very poor, which made things awkward. You see, if you're a king people expect you to spend money on palaces, and court robes, and bazaars, and treats, and banquets and all sorts of things. And if you don't, people think you are mean. I wanted to marry a lovely princess, too, some day, and I felt sure a poor prince wouldn't have a chance. So I went into business. There's a lot of mint growing in our country, and I started a peppermint factory. That's why I examined the one you gave me so closely. It was one of mine. I knew it by the feel of it. They're good, aren't they?"

"So that's why they're called 'Prince's Peppermints,'" said Hari (for that was the name printed on the packet), "I thought it was just a name."

What About a Princess?

"Yes, that's it," said the prince. "It's a very big concern now, but I still look after it. I enjoy it, and shouldn't like to give it up. But I'm beginning to think it's about time I started to look for the princess. You don't happen to know of a really nice one who wouldn't be too proud to take an interest in the business?"

And then, of course, Hari and Bolo told him about the princess in the wood, and he was so excited about it that he hardly slept a wink all night.

In the morning he commenced his journey with the bit of jig-saw puzzle in his waistcoat pocket.

"I do hope she'll like me," were his last words as he set off after breakfast.

"I'm sure she will," said Hari and Bolo both at the same time, and they stood smiling in the road as they watched him go striding off to look for her.

The next day Hari and Bolo were walking along a footpath which ran through a grassy meadow when suddenly a little rabbit sprang up almost beneath their feet and bounded away over the grass. "How quickly he goes," said Hari.

But a minute later they saw the rabbit jump right up into the air.

"What a funny thing for him to do," said Hari.

As he said it the rabbit jumped up again.

"Why, whatever—" began Hari.

To the Rescue

But Bolo was trotting across the meadow as fast as his legs would take him.

"Come on," he called to Hari as he went, "come on quick; he's in a snare."

When they reached the poor little bunny it gave a little squeal thinking, I suppose, that they were the enemies who had set the snare and were now going to catch him.

Hari knelt down and tried to loosen the wire round the rabbit's neck. It was very difficult, as it would keep struggling, and the wire got tighter and tighter.

"It's all right, Bun," said Bolo. "We're friends and we're trying to help you."

At that moment Hari managed to loosen the wire and pass it over the frightened rabbit's head.

For a second or two it lay panting on the ground, then, quick as a flash, it bounded away into the woods beyond the field.

"He might have stopped to say 'thank you,'" said Hari.

"He was too frightened, poor little chap," said Bolo. "But what a good thing we were there to get him out."

They walked on a mile farther. They were getting near a little village, with a church in the middle of it with a high, pointed steeple.

The Unexpected Again

Suddenly Bolo stopped. "Somebody's crying," he said.

Hari listened. "I can only hear the grasshoppers in the grass," he said.

"No," said Bolo; "somebody's crying."

"But there isn't anybody," said Hari a little impatiently. "I can only hear the wind whispering in the hedge."

"No," said Bolo; "somebody's crying."

Hari was quite cross. "You're still thinking of that rabbit. It's got on your nerves," he said.

Bolo said nothing, but turned his head this way and that, to see where the sound that he had heard came from.

Suddenly he stood motionless, staring at a stile a yard or two to the right of them. Hari looked, too.

"Oh," he said.

On the bottom step of the stile sat a small fairy. It had its head buried in its hands and was weeping bitterly.

Bolo went gently up to it.

"What's the matter?" he asked softly.

The fairy raised its head with a little start. But when it saw Bolo's darling little, kind face, it evidently felt that it had found a friend.

"Oh, sir," it said, in a dear little tinkling voice. "I'm in such trouble."

(To be continued next Monday)

"It's All Right, Bun," Said Bolo

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Ajax, the Happy Guillemot

A True Story

AJAX was a guillemot who was found, after a very stormy night, washed up on the shore of Cornwall. He was quite a little baby bird, and seemed all alone; oil had got into his tiny wings, and he could not fly.

The little bay of Sennen, where he was found, was a long way from the Birds Home in Cornwall, where a lady looks after many kinds of birds. But a friend took him there, and after he had been washed and fed, and the oil had been sponged out of his wings, he soon began to get about.

When he was quite strong his friends thought he would like to go back to Sennen where he might find some other guillemots to live and play with. So they covered a large wastepaper basket with black cloth, because Ajax liked that way of traveling best. Into the basket he stepped, and off they went, spinning over the roads in the bus to Sennen.

It was a fine, sunny day, and when they reached the bay they found a beautiful pool among the rocks for Ajax to swim in, and he enjoyed it so much that his friends thought he would love to stay there with the other guillemots. But no, back he came, and sat in his basket, as much as to say: "I've had enough of that. Now I'm ready to go home."

Ajax Prefers Home

This was a nice puzzle, for his friends had arranged to have lunch at the hotel. But Ajax had made up his mind to go to the hotel too, and he did—in his black basket!

When lunch was over he had to be taken all the way home again, still in his black basket, and that was the end of his outings. But it didn't matter much because he was quite contented to go down to the rocks near his home each morning where he could have a good swim in a pool. Strangely enough he didn't seem to want companions, preferring to have the rocks to himself, and if he saw a sea-gull he popped straight into his basket without even saying "Good morning."

Benjy Disapproves

His friends loved Ajax very much because he had such a charming nature, and did not like to give anybody any trouble, and they were glad when he decided to stay with them instead of joining the other birds on the shore. When he wanted to draw their attention to anything he would pull their coats, and if he felt inclined to eat fish for dinner he would cry "Woolack, woolack!" very shrilly—and of course they understood.

Benjy, the jackdaw, who lived in the next-door house in the birds' garden, thought Ajax most peculiar, and when he considered it was time this "thing" learned to fly, flapped and flapped his wings, just to show him how it was done. But, you see, what Ajax liked best was his swim in the morning and his fish at night, and Benjy, being a jackdaw, did not understand about swimming.

This is a true story, and when next you see guillemots on the shore you must think of Ajax in his happy Cornish home.

M. B.

The Happy Engine

ALL summer long, the little engine had stood in the roundhouse doing nothing. All summer long it had watched the other engines come and go. They pulled long trains of cars behind them. They were big engines.

"I have come from the city," one would ring its bell to say.

"I have run to the sea and back," another would blow its whistle to tell the others.

"Oh, dear!" the little engine would say to its wheels, "do you suppose they will ever take me out again? I should like to work and be busy, too." But the days went on and on and still the tiny little engine stood quietly on its track.

To be sure, the men in the roundhouse kept its wheels painted, its bell rope new. They rubbed its back until it was black and shiny. There was never anything dirty or out of place in the roundhouse. At last the little engine stopped wondering and wishing.

"They take good care of me," it said; "I'll just have to make the best of it. I'll have to be happy listening to what the other engines tell about their travels."

So it was that day after day, night after night, the little engine sat watching with its headlight for the other engines to come in with their accounts of their doings—tales of where they had been, of what they had done and seen.

But one day the little engine heard strange, new sounds, high voices and the noises of many small feet. Before the little engine could turn a wheel it was in the middle of a crowd of boys and girls—children who were carrying baskets and had stars in their eyes. Behind them, a big smile on his face, walked one of the roundhouse enginemen.

"Is this the little engine that you are going to use to take us to the mountains?" one small girl asked.

"Is this the good little engine?"

The smiling engineman nodded. "None better," he said. Dear me, how surprised and pleased the tiny little engine was! Dear me, how glad the little engine was that it had not grown cross because it had had nothing to do! Before ever it could think, the little engine felt a bump at its back. The men were bringing some cars to make a train for it to pull. One put coal into its firebox. Another gave it water to make steam. They even tried the bell rope.

"Ding-dong! Ding-dong!" sang the tiny little engine just to show them. The children all laughed and ran to climb into the cars.

"Toot! Toot!" the tiny little engine called as soon as it had enough steam.

"All on board!" called the engineman.

It wasn't long before the tiny little engine felt its wheels start to roll. It wasn't long before it ran its nose along the track.

"Ding-dong! Ding-dong! Toot! Toot!" it cried to all the other engines in the roundhouse. "Good-by! Good-by! I am going to take the children to the mountains for a picnic!"

"We must be careful," said the tiny little engine to its wheels as they rolled along the track. "We must take the children to the mountains and bring them home safely and without any delays."

"We must be careful, indeed," answered the wheels as they ran along the bright steel track.

And careful they were. Up, up the high mountain side the tiny little engine took the children. Up, up until they came to the cool pine forests and the clear running mountain streams.

What a happy day the children had in the fresh air.

"What a dear little engine!" they said that night when the little engine had brought them home tired but happy.

"Why not let the little engine do this all summer?" one of the roundhouse men said. "What could be nicer?"

"What could?" said the little engine as it sat blowing its smoke and ringing its bell there in the roundhouse.

So it was that all the rest of that summer and far into the fall, when the nuts grew ripe and the trees put on gay colors, the little engine took train after train of children into the mountains. So it was that the little engine had some stories of its own to tell.

The children and the roundhouse men even gave it a new name. Instead of little engine they now called it "Happy Engine," because it made so many children glad.

"That is what we should have called it all along," said the engineman.

"Is This the Good Little Engine?"

[These little stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not got beyond the third grade—are published on the first and third Mondays of each month.]

Homes Among the Treetops

YOU have all read of Peter Pan, and how he invited Wendy to share his fairy-like home in the treetops. It is not only in story books, however that these homes are to be found, for if you traveled into some of the out-of-the-way places of the world you would find that treetop houses exist, and that real people actually live in them.

In some parts of the tropical forests of central Africa, for instance, treetop homes are quite common. From a distance they look like huge birds nests perched precariously on the topmost branches. In reality they are quite safe, and very strongly built, for the native is a good craftsman, and realizes that the higher he builds the safer his treetop home will be.

The Children Help

I will tell you how he makes his "nest." First, he shapes a number of strong wooden supports for the framework of his little home. These he secures to the main branches of the tree by means of strong jungle creepers, so strong, in fact, that hands can scarcely break them. The four walls and the flooring are then made up of coarse bark, and sometimes of palm leaves, fixed into position with a stitching of grass. But by far the most difficult part of the building is the roofing, which is a closely woven thatch of palm—taking days, and often weeks, to make.

All the family, down to the youngest child, are called upon to help in the building. The mother and the boys and girls collect the materials which the father sews together with his coarse, brown, bone needle. There are neither windows nor chimneys in these odd little homes; the only light comes through a small doorway in the front.

How, you may ask, are these treetop homes reached? Father has solved the problem by making a ladder of twisted creepers with slats of wood for steps. One end is pegged to the ground, and the other fastened above the doorway. Up and down the ladder the jolly, brown skinned children and their parents run, with the skill and speed of monkeys. When it is time for bed, and everyone is safely at home, father pulls up the ladder and stows it away in a corner of his not too spacious apartment. As you can imagine there is little room for furniture, but these natives live such a simple life that all they need is a few fire-clay pots for holding food and water, and one or two mats to take the place of beds.

An Open-Air Kitchen

Mother's kitchen is the open ground below the house, where she stirs the pot over a glowing wood fire. The children know nothing of school life, and are as free as the birds whose home they appear to copy, inventing their own amusements and making their own toys. Leapfrog is a favorite game among the girls as well as the boys, and they are all very clever at making masks out of leaves and grass, and imitating the cries of birds and wild animals. The children learn to help father and mother in their simple workaday tasks, and they grow up sturdy and independent, never losing their way in the forest, or mistaking their own particular treetop home for another.

In New Guinea and other districts, houses, while not actually perched up in the trees, are built on what appear to be slender legs. These legs, or poles, are driven firmly into the ground, and support a platform on which the house rests. Instead of living in villages, the natives often inhabit one huge hut, which is sometimes as much as 800 feet long, and which is divided by partitions, each family having what we should call a one-roomed "flat" all to itself. In some of the East Indian Islands, and the Malay Peninsula, the huts are built on high posts over a river or on the seacoast, which means that the native babies have to learn to swim almost before they can walk in case they happen to topple out of their cradles into deep water!

I. C.

Monk and Bill Toucan

MONKEY MONK was a dear little brown monkey who lived, with his father and mother and his sister, Molly Monk, in a palm tree in the heart of a great jungle.

Monkey Monk was such a friendly little creature that he knew many of the other animals who lived in the warm, moist jungle among the beautiful orchids and the trailing vines. He spent a great deal of his time chattering with his friend Bill Toucan. He loved to look at Bill Toucan, for Bill was a very, very beautiful bird, with a huge gay-colored beak and very bright, gaudy plumage.

Bill Toucan liked to make a clattering noise with his great beak, and Monkey Monk liked to screech, so between them they had a merry time in the forest trees.

One day when Monkey Monk and Bill Toucan were perched on the branch of an enormous jungle tree, Bill Toucan suggested a little game.

Busy Fruit Pickers

"Let's have a race, Monkey Monk," he said, "to see who can get the most food. You have long arms, and a long tail to bring the fruit from the trees to your mouth, while I have only my big bill. But I bet I can gather in as much fruit as you can. Want to play that game?"

Monkey Monk never had to hear the idea of playing at any game twice. "I'll beat you all right, Bill," he screeched in his loudest voice." And off he swung, by his tail, to a fruit tree not far away.

"Don't eat any berries until we can see who can gather the most," screamed Bill Toucan after him.

It was not long before Monkey Monk came back to the big tree, tired and hungry, carrying a good supply of berries.

"My, that was work!" he declared, as he settled himself on the big branch, "but I have loads of berries." He was just about to add, "You couldn't possibly have more than I have, for you haven't moved from this old tree," when his glance fell on several long rows of bright red and blue berries that Bill Toucan had gathered.

Bill Was a Good Sitter

"Ha, ha," cried Bill Toucan delightedly and he made a loud clattering noise with his great bright-colored beak. "I won, and I'm not one bit tired. I just sat here on this branch, and while I sat, quietly, I thrust out my long bill here and there, and reached all sorts of delicious morsels."

"I never thought you'd just sit," said Monkey Monk, wearily.

"I have to sit to get my food," replied Bill Toucan. "My beak is so big and my body is not much bigger and fatter than that of other birds, that I cannot flit about as fast or as well as they can. But, sitting, I reach out my long bill and do very well for myself, as you can see."

"I do see, indeed," said Monkey Monk, gazing at the long row of delicious berries.

"It was only a little joke," laughed Bill Toucan. "We'll share the berries between us, and I'll even give you some extra ones to take home to your mother and your father, and to Molly Monk for your supper."

"Oh, Bill, you are kind," chattered Monkey Monk happily.

Later when Monkey Monk went home to his palm tree he carried a generous supply of berries, and he screeched loud and long about his good fortune as he swung from one tree to the other. All the way home he could hear the clattering of Bill Toucan's big beak, and it was a happy, friendly sound to Monkey Monk's ears.

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The FAMILY SHOPPER

A wise shopper is John. When Mother sends him out for groceries, he heads right for the store that advertises in The Christian Science Monitor. When Sister wants a box of candy, John knows just the Monitor advertiser to whom to go. When Father runs short of razor blades, John gladly hops out to get a new package at the near-by advertiser where he sometimes buys ice cream cones. And he dotes on saying, "My purchase is a result of your advertising in The Christian Science Monitor."

Nazareth CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Popular Priced Shirts and Panties

Yoke front panty with elastic back, as illustrated, ages 1 to 6 retails at 25 cents, ages 8 to 12 at 29 cents.

Infant's button front shirt, medium weight, tinted cotton with double rayon stripe, sizes 1 to 6 retail at 29 cents. Other styles and fabrics in shirts and panties at higher prices.

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The Little Shop

I MOST clearly remember the little shop in connection with hot summer days when, as you pushed open the door and sent the bell upon its spring leaping and twangling, you were greeted by the seasonal promise of Mrs. Wright's two great glass drums standing upon the counter—the one filled with lime-colored lemonade, the other with Mrs. Wright's own "Home-Brewed Ginger Beer." This last, we always said, looked like soapy water; but those who had been privileged to watch Mrs. Wright at work with her bubbling yeast and chunks of ginger stressed the value of this beverage at one halfpenny per glass.

In summer the little shop was always breathlessly hot. The paintwork on the door bubbled and blistered, the window display of brightly colored eatables merged more and more into a pastel colored oneness, as the weeks went on and the fragrance of the little shop became less subtle yet more intriguing day by day. It always smelled pleasant, of cheese, and bacon, and floor wax, and cardboard boxes; but in summer its breath, as you opened the door, was particularly enhanced by the bitter scent of the white geraniums which stood wherever there was a space.

* * *

ALTHOUGH AS YOUNG children we accepted the little shop without question as the hub of the universe, as we grew older we began to understand our parents' frequent remark: "How does Mrs. Wright make that place pay?"

How did she make it pay? Certainly not through the sale of expensive commodities and, most surely, not by efficient disposal of those that she did sell. She was a vague, dreamy little woman with a head of little crimped curls. She never appeared at her counter less than two minutes after the bell had jerked its warning of waiting custom. And, when she arrived, it was to lean her elbows upon the counter with its top of chequered linoleum and to remark upon the day's aspect of the hill which rose behind the village. It might be: "The hills's quite misted up this morning," or it might be: "I never seen the hill look clearer." The hill was both her barometer and the opening line of her salesman's patter.

And the shop itself? One counter, laden with open boxes of chocolate, toffee, rainbow balls, licorice all-sorts, and behind it four shelves piled with her other stock in trade—plimsolls, tablets in tubes, cheese, buttonhooks, penny pencils, bacon, bulls-eyes, sewing cotton, buttons. Nothing, in short, that could cost you more than a penny apiece or sixpence per pound.

She had, I suppose, some system. She knew, for instance, that cotton-reels were to be found in the tin marked "Mixed Biscuits," that postcards (faded sepias of the church, the hill and the Five Bells) had their place in a chocolate box, that buttons rested in a container bearing the words, "Harrington's 'Little Giant' Sharpeners." What, we wondered, had the "Little Giants" sharpened? Pencils? Knives? Razors? Scythes? Certainly Mrs. Wright had no idea. She had been out of "Little Giants" ever since she could remember.

* * *

THINGS WERE LEISURELY in the little shop. Only once a week, when we came to spend our Saturday pennies, did it seem to burst into any sort of life; and then only when Mrs. Wright, who was an indulgent body, would cry after we had sampled this, that and the other: "Now, now, now, that's enough of tasting." Although she did not seem to take it seriously that, for each penny we spent, we tasted two-penny worth.

The little shop, as much as the Five Bells, was a local center of the village. The younger people, and the women, gossiped around it on warm evenings. Notices, such as those advertising a whist drive in the hall, or a cricket match upon the green, appeared one after another to fade, crinkle and lose their topicality in the heat of the window. I am certain that four shillings at the utmost crossed the counter each day, though there were many accounts.

"I've just taken four eggs, Mrs. Wright. Put them down, will you?" So people would shout, weary of waiting for Mrs. Wright to appear. She kept her accounts in pencil upon the backs of envelopes.

The little shop has gone. Mrs. Wright as well. The premises are there still, but they are all painted and slicked up, equipped with a banging cash-register, a bacon cutter, many dozens of picture-covered cans and a Mr. Critton, a smooth, machine-like young man with an automatic smile and a spotless white apron. It is progress, Mr. Critton and electricity came almost as one to smarten us up. But I am sure he would not know (and the more's the pity) what we meant, were we to ask for "a ha'p'ny sherbert spray."

C. GORDON GLOVER

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HARVESTERS RESTING: *A Chalk Drawing by Russell Reeve*

PERHAPS it was taking an unfair advantage, since I intruded upon the harvest field to draw wagon-horses during the lunch hour; but these three laborers were enjoying a quiet half hour, and the one in the foreground was evidently asleep. In a moment of audacity, I stepped cautiously close to this fellow, fumbled for my red chalk, and started to draw quickly.

I knew the other two men had already seen me sketching in the neighborhood, so I assumed that they understood that my intentions were good. I had already stored up the whole group in my mind's eye. But if I busied myself on the nearest one, I reflected, I should have gained sufficient confidence presently to face the other two who were open-eyed, awake and watching. Here indeed was an opportunity. Horses I could get without undue botheration; it was more difficult to get men resting in natural attitudes, the picture of complete relaxation. Had they been invited to become models, they would immediately have straightened their caps and proceeded to look their awkward best for the "photograph."

The Boundless Plains of Patagonia

NEAR the end of Darwin's famous narrative of the voyage of the Beagle there is a passage which, for me, has a very special interest and significance. It is as follows: "In calling up images of the past, I find the plains of Patagonia frequently cross before my eyes; yet these plains are pronounced by all to be most wretched and useless. They are characterized only by negative possessions; without habitations, without water, without trees, without mountains, they support only a few dwarf plants. Why, then—and the case is not peculiar to myself—have these arid wastes taken so firm possession of my mind? Why have not the still more level, the greener and more fertile pampas, which are serviceable to mankind, produced an equal impression? I can scarcely analyze these feelings, but it must be partly owing to the free scope given to the imagination. The plains of Patagonia are boundless, for they are scarcely practicable, and hence unknown; they bear the stamp of having thus lasted for ages, and there appears no limit to their duration through future time. . . ."

The traveller of today really expects to see nothing more exciting than a solitary huanaco keeping watch on a hilltop and a few grey-plumaged rheas flying from him, and, possibly, a band of long-haired roving savages, with their faces painted black and red. Yet, in spite of accurate knowledge, the old charm still exists in all its freshness; and after all the discomforts and sufferings endured in a desert cursed with eternal barrenness, the returned traveller finds in after years that it still keeps its hold on him, that it shines brighter in memory, and is dearer to him than any other region he may have visited. . . .

It was my custom to go out every morning on horseback with my gun, and, followed by one dog, to ride away from the valley; and no sooner would I climb the terrace and plunge into the grey universal thicket, than I would find myself as completely alone and cut off from all sight and sound of human occupancy as if five hundred instead of only five miles separated me from the hidden green valley and river. So wild and solitary and remote seemed that grey waste, stretching away into infinitude, a waste untrodden by man, and where the wild animals are so few that they have made no discoverable path in the wilderness of thorns. . . .

All day the silence seemed grateful, it was very perfect, very profound. There were no insects, and the only bird sound—a feeble chirp of alarm emitted by a small skulking wren-like species—was not heard oftener than two or three times an hour. The only sounds as I rode were the muffled hoof-strokes of my horse, scratching of twigs against my boot or saddle-flap, and the low panting of the dog. And it seemed to be a relief to escape even from these sounds when I dismounted and sat down: for in a few moments the dog would stretch his head out on his paws and go to sleep, and then there would be no sound, not even the rustle of a leaf. For unless the wind blows strong there is no fluttering motion and no whisper in the small stiff undeciduous leaves; and the bushes stand unmoving as if carved out of stone.—W. H. HUDSON, in "Idle Days in Patagonia."

Noble, Common Fruit

NOT a little of the sunshine of our northern winters is surely wrapped up in the apple. How could we winter over without it? How is life sweetened by its mild acids! . . .

Daily the stem relaxes its hold, till finally it lets go completely and down comes the painted sphere with a mellow thump to the earth, toward which it has been nodding so long. It bounds away to seek its bed, to hide under a leaf, or in a tuft of grass. It will now take time to meditate and ripen! . . .

How pleasing to the touch! I love to stroke its polished rondure with my hand, to carry it in my pocket on my tramp over the winter hills, or through the early spring woods. You are company, you red-cheeked spitz, or you salmon-fleshed greening! I toy with you; press your face to mine, toss you in the air, roll you on the ground, see you shine out where you lie amid the moss and dry leaves and sticks. You are so alive! You glow like a ruddy flower. You look so animated I almost expect to see you move; I postpone the eating of you, you are so beautiful! How compact; how exquisitely tinted! Stained by the sun and varnished against the rains. . . .

Noble common fruit, best friend of man and most loved by him, following him, like his dog or his cow, wherever he goes! His homestead is not planted till you are planted, your roots intertwine with his; thriving best where he thrives best, loving the limestone and the frost, the plow and the pruning-knife; you are indeed suggestive of hardy, cheerful industry, and a healthy life in the open air. Temperate, chaste fruit! You mean neither luxury nor sloth, neither satiety nor indolence, neither enervating heats nor the frigid zones. Uncloying fruit,—fruit whose best sauce is the open air, whose finest flavors only he whose taste is sharpened by brisk work of walking knows; winter fruit, when the fire of life burns brightest; fruit always a little hyperborean, leaning toward the cold; bracing, subacid, active fruit! I think you must come from the north, you are so frank and honest, so sturdy and appetizing. You are stocky and homely like the northern races. Your quality is Saxon. Surely the fiery and impetuous south is not akin to you. Not spices or olives, or the sumptuous liquid fruits, but the grass, the snow, the grains, the coolness, is akin to you.—JOHN BURROUGHS, in "Winter Sunshine."

New Hampshire Trails

THE mountains call the river,
and the river seeks the sea
And granite hills forever
call in whispered tones to me.
The lakes are flashing jewels
that reflect the sunlit sky;
The wild birds love the birches
where the wood winds pause to sigh;
Through the pale green leaves of springtime
the hermit thrushes sing,
And golden-throated orioles
their songs to heaven fling.
The splendor of the wilderness
still lives for him who walks
With nature's God, and learns to read
the romance of the rocks.

Go forth and shout in autumn,
O ye balsam-scented gales,
Of peaks that burn with beauty
on the great New Hampshire trails;
Of trees that wear their crimson
like a coat-of-arms of old;
Of trees that dress in garments
trimmed with rose and green and gold.
The Old Man of the Mountain stands
with weather-beaten face,
While far beneath, the fairy ferns
are gowned in creamy lace.
The splendor of the wilderness
still lives for him who walks
With nature's God, and learns to read
the romance of the rocks.

ZUELLA STERLING

Permanency of Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE master Christian exposed the fleeting nature of materiality and taught the permanence of spirituality when he said (Mark 13:31), "Heaven and earth shall pass away: but my words shall not pass away." It was Jesus' mission on earth to demonstrate Christ, the spiritual idea of God; and his words and deeds invariably testified to the unaltering goodness, wisdom, and power of the Father. Christ Jesus was fully aware of the impermanency of a material creation, and of the insubstantiality of all that is unlike Spirit. He was ever alert to rebuke the lie which would claim that man is a copartner with evil and materiality. With unflagging loyalty, he upheld the truth of the omnipresence and omnipotence of God and the divine sonship of man.

Because he manifested Christ, the Way-shower's words are still resounding in receptive human hearts, comforting and guiding all who are willing to listen to Truth's tender message of man's inseparability from immutable good. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 332), "Christ is the true idea voicing good, the divine message from God to men speaking to the human consciousness." In the degree that "the divine message from God to men" gains a hearing in human consciousness, humanity's problems grow less formidable and lose complexity. The message of the permanency of good, which runs through the entire Bible, Christian Science reiterates, adding definite rules for its demonstration.

Unlike popular systems of theology and philosophy, Christian Science teaches the eternal unity of creator and creation, and deduces from the unquestionable goodness and permanency of God the forever spirituality and lovableness of man. The seeker may progressively prove these facts of true being in his own experience. The great Galilean Prophet foresaw humanity's need of a gradual approach to God's standard of permanence and goodness. By his own example he showed that this approach must be individual, through the practice of spiritual love; since man's real identity is embraced in the one Ego, or Father, Love. A passage in Mrs. Eddy's Message to The Mother Church for 1902 reads (p. 8), "Scientific Christianity works out the rule of spiritual love; it makes man *active*, it prompts perpetual goodness, for the ego, or I, goes to the Father, whereby man *is* Godlike."

Godlikeness excludes evil; and this is why the earnest student of Christian Science, who habitually strives to realize the truth regarding man's spiritual status, is enabled, step by step, to vanquish sickness and sin and other would-be intruders on man's integrity. To hold persistently to "the rule of spiritual love" constitutes obedience to the Master's immortal words, and makes their beneficence operative in human affairs. Spiritual love promotes the welfare and happiness of all; it raises thought and action above self and sense; it strictly adheres to the Golden Rule, for it is based on the everlasting goodness of God.

The tender, irresistible truth, speaking to listening ears, causes human consciousness to let go of self-conceit—an outgrowth of self-ignorance—humbly to admit the fruitlessness of mortals' search for lasting good in matter, and in unselfish joy to acknowledge God, Spirit, divine Love, as man's only Parent. "The ego, or I," does go to the Father; and it is seen that "perpetual goodness" inheres in God alone, and is continuously expressed by His spiritual universe, including man.

Eclipsing evil's pretense to actuality, the truth moves in the midst of this age and fulfills God's purpose of endless good for man. Materialistic and pantheistic theories of existence may not give up their claims without a struggle. Nevertheless, to the observant thinker it is clear that these theories are in the process of dissolution, and that a better order of things, rooted in God's law of spiritual good, is shaping itself in human consciousness and experience. On all sides, there is evidence that mankind is reaching out for a more spiritual interpretation of manhood and of brotherhood, away from crumbling materialism. Christian Science explains the evolutional change which men's social, economic, and political outlook is undergoing at the present time. It helps the individual to find his way out of the confusing fears and hopes of godless creeds into Truth's haven of spiritual understanding, where good reigns supreme.

In Science and Health (p. 516) we read: "God fashions all things, after His own likeness. Life is reflected in existence, Truth in truthfulness, God in goodness, which impart their own peace and permanence." That God is good, that Truth is truthful, that Life exists, man witnesses to eternally, for this true witnessing or reflecting is the rich inheritance of the Father's son. All may apprehend the great verities of being revealed through Christian Science, and gain the priceless sense of "peace and permanence" which God gives to His children. "For," as the prophet Isaiah said (Isaiah 66:22), "as the new heavens and the new earth, which I will make, shall remain before me, saith the Lord, so shall your seed and your name remain."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

Η ΔΙΑΡΚΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΚΑΛΟΥ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ Ἀρχι-χριστιανὸς ἐξέθεσε τὴν φευγαλέαν φύσιν τῆς ὑλικότητος καὶ ἐδίδαξε τὴν διάρκειαν τῆς πνευματικότητος ὅταν εἶπε (κατὰ Μάρκον 13:31), "Ὁ οὐρανὸς καὶ ἡ γῆ θὰ παρέλθουν. Οἱ δὲ λόγοι μου δὲν θὰ παρέλθουν." Ἀποστολὴ τοῦ Ἰησοῦ ἐπὶ τῆς γῆς ἦτο νὰ ἀποδείξῃ τὸν Χριστόν, τὴν πνευματικὴν ἰδέαν τοῦ Θεοῦ· οἱ δὲ λόγοι του καὶ αἱ πράξεις του σταθερῶς ἐμαρτύρουν περὶ τῆς ἀναλλοιώτου καλωσύνης, σοφίας, καὶ δυνάμεως τοῦ Πατρός. Ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς ἐγνώριζεν ἄριστα τὸ ἀσταθὲς τῆς ὑλικῆς δημιουργίας, καὶ τὸ ἀνυπόστατον παντὸς ὅ,τι εἶναι ἀνόμοιον πρὸς τὸ Πνεῦμα. Ἦτο πάντοτε ἕτοιμος νὰ ἐπιτιμᾷ τὸ ψεῦδος τὸ ὁποῖον θὰ ἠξίου ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι συνέταιρος τοῦ κακοῦ καὶ τῆς ὑλικότητος. Μὲ ἀνένδοτον πίστιν, ὑπερήσπιζε τὴν ἀλήθειαν τῆς πανταχοῦ-παρουσίας καὶ παντοδυναμίας τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τῆς θείας υἱότητος τοῦ ἀνθρώπου.

Ἐπειδὴ ἐξεδήλωνε τὸν Χριστόν, αἱ λέξεις τοῦ Δρομα-δείκτου ἐξακολουθοῦν ἀκόμα νὰ ἀντηχοῦν εἰς ἐπιδεκτικὰς ἀνθρωπίνους καρδίας, παρηγοροῦσαι καὶ ὁδηγοῦσαι πάντας ὅσοι εἶναι πρόθυμοι νὰ ἀκούσουν τὸ τρυφερὸν τῆς Ἀληθείας μήνυμα περὶ τοῦ ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι ἀχώριστος ἀπὸ τὸ ἀναλλοίωτον καλόν. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy, ἡ Ἀνακαλύπτρια καὶ Ἱδρύτρια τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ἔχει γράψει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν, σ. 332), "Ὁ Χριστὸς εἶναι ἡ ἀληθινὴ ἰδέα ἡ ἐκφράζουσα τὸ καλόν, τὸ θεῖον μήνημα ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ὁμιλοῦν εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν." Κατὰ τὸν βαθμὸν κατὰ τὸν ὁποῖον "τὸ θεῖον μήνυμα ἐκ τοῦ Θεοῦ πρὸς τοὺς ἀνθρώπους" ἀκούεται ἀπὸ τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν, τά προβλήματα τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος γείνονται ὀλιγώτερον δεινὰ καὶ περίπλοκα. Τὸ μήνυμα τῆς διαρκείας τοῦ καλοῦ, τὸ ὁποῖον ἀπαντᾶται εἰς ὁλόκληρον τὴν Βίβλον, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη τὸ ἐπαναλαμβάνει, προσθέτουσα ρητοὺς κανόνας πρὸς ἀπόδειξίν του.

Ἀνομοία πρὸς τὰ λαϊκὰ θεολογικὰ καὶ φιλοσοφικὰ συστήματα, ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη διδάσκει τὴν αἰωνίαν ἑνότητα τοῦ δημιουργοῦ καὶ τῆς δημιουργίας καὶ ἐξάγει ἀπὸ τὴν ἀναμφισβήτητον καλωσύνην καὶ διάρκειαν τοῦ Θεοῦ τὸ συμπέρασμα ὅτι ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι πάντοτε πνευματικὸς καὶ ἀξιαγάπητος. Ὁ ἐρευνητὴς δύναται νὰ ἀποδείξῃ προοδευτικῶς τὰ γεγονότα ταῦτα τῆς ἀληθοῦς ὑπάρξεως εἰς τὴν ἰδίαν του πεῖραν. Ὁ μέγας Γαλιλαῖος Προφήτης προεῖδε τὴν ἀνάγκην τὴν ὁποίαν εἶχεν ἡ ἀνθρωπότης νὰ προσεγγίσῃ βαθμιαίως πρὸς τὸν θεῖον ὑπογραμμὸν τῆς διαρκείας καὶ τῆς καλωσύνης. Διὰ τοῦ ἰδίου του παραδείγματος ἔδειξεν ὅτι ἡ προσέγγισις αὐτὴ πρέπει νὰ εἶναι ἀτομική, διὰ τῆς ἐφαρμογῆς τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀγάπης· ἀφοῦ ἡ πραγματικὴ ταυτότης τοῦ ἀνθρώπου περιλαμβάνεται εἰς τὸ ἓν Ἐγώ, ἢ τὸν ἕνα Πατέρα, τὴν Ἀγάπην. Εἰς μίαν περικοπὴν τοῦ "Message to The Mother Church for 1902" (Διάγγελμα πρὸς Τὴν Μητέρα Ἐκκλησίαν διὰ τὸ 1902, σ. 8) ἡ Mrs. Eddy λέγει, "Ὁ ἐπιστημονικὸς Χριστιανισμὸς ἐπεξεργάζεται τὸν κανόνα τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀγάπης· κάμνει τὸν ἄνθρωπον δραστήριον, ἐμπνέει διαρκῆ καλωσύνην, διότι τὸ ἐγὼ πηγαίνει πρὸν τὸν Πατέρα, διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου ὁ ἄνθρωπος εἶναι Θεοειδής."

Τὸ Θεοειδὲς ἀποκλείει τὸ κακόν· διὰ τοῦτο δὲ ὁ εἰλικρινὴς σπουδαστὴς τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, ὅστις κατὰ συνήθειαν ἀγωνίζεται νὰ πραγματοποιήσῃ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὡς πρὸς τὸ πνευματικὸν καθεστὼς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, καθίσταται ἱκανὸς βῆμα πρὸς βῆμα, νὰ νικήσῃ τὴν ἀσθένειαν καὶ τὴν ἁμαρτίαν καὶ ἄλλους κατὰ φαντασίαν παρεισάκτους εἰς τὴν ἀκεραιότητα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. Τὸ νὰ τηρῇ τις διαρκῶς "τὸν κανόνα τῆς πνευματικῆς ἀγάπης" ἀποτελεῖ ὑπακοὴν εἰς τὰ ἀθάνατα λόγια τοῦ Κυρίου, καὶ κάμνει τὴν εὐεργεσίαν τῶν λόγων τούτων ἐνεργὸν εἰς τὰς ἀνθρωπίνους ὑποθέσεις. Ἡ πνευματικὴ ἀγάπη προάγει τὴν εὐδαιμονίαν καὶ τὴν εὐτυχίαν πάντων. Ὑψώνει τὴν σκέψιν καὶ τὴν δρᾶσιν ὑπεράνω τοῦ ἑαυτοῦ καὶ τῆς αἰσθήσεως· ἀκολουθεῖ αὐστηρῶς τὸν Χρυσοῦν Κανόνα, διότι βασίζεται ἐπὶ τῆς αἰωνίου καλωσύνης τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἡ τρυφερά, ἀκαταμάχητος ἀλήθεια, ὁμιλοῦσα εἰς ἀκούοντα ὦτα, κάμνει τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν νὰ ἐγκαταλείψῃ τὴν αὐταπάτην—γέννημα τῆς αὐτο-ἀγνοίας—νὰ παραδεχθῇ ταπεινῶς τὸ ἄκαρπον τῆς ὑπὸ τῶν θνητῶν ἀναζητήσεως διαρκοῦντος καλοῦ ἐν ὕλῃ, καὶ μὲ ἀνιδιοτελῆ χαρὰν νὰ ἀναγνωρίσῃ τὸν Θεόν, τὸ Πνεῦμα, τὴν θείαν Ἀγάπην, ὡς τὸν μόνον Γονέα τοῦ ἀνθρώπου. "Τὸ ἐγὼ" πηγαίνει εἰς τὸν Πατέρα· καὶ εἶναι φανερὸν ὅτι ἡ "διαρκὴς καλωσύνη" ὑπάρχει εἰς τὸν Θεὸν μόνον, καὶ ἐκφράζεται συνεχῶς ὑπὸ τοῦ πνευματικοῦ Του Σύμπαντος, περιλαμβάνοντος τὸν ἄνθρωπον.

Σβύνουσα τὴν ἀξίωσιν τοῦ κακοῦ ὡς δῆθεν πραγματικοῦ, ἡ ἀλήθεια κινεῖται ἐν μέσῳ τῆς ἐποχῆς ταύτης καὶ ἐκπληρώνει τὸν σκοπὸν τοῦ Θεοῦ—ἀτελείωτον καλὸν διὰ τὸν ἄνθρωπον. Αἱ περὶ ὑπάρξεως ὑλιστικαὶ καὶ πανθεϊστικαὶ θεωρίαι δυνατὸν νὰ μὴ παραιτηθοῦν τῶν ἀξιώσεών των ἄνευ ἀγῶνος. Οὐχ' ἧττον ὅμως, διὰ τὸν παρατηρητικὸν διανοούμενον εἶναι φανερὸν ὅτι αἱ θεωρίαι αὗται εὑρίσκονται ἐν διαλύσει, καὶ ὅτι μία καλλιτέρα τάξις πραγμάτων, ριζωμένη εἰς τὸν θεῖον νόμον τοῦ πνευματικοῦ καλοῦ, σχηματίζεται εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπίνην συνείδησιν καὶ πεῖραν. Ἀπὸ ὅλας τὰς πλευρὰς ἐχομεν ἀποδείξεις ὅτι ἡ ἀνθρωπότης τείνει νά φθάσῃ μίαν πνευματικωτέραν ἑρμηνείαν τῆς ἀνθρωπότητος, καὶ τῆς ἀδελφωσύνης, μακρὰν τοῦ θρυμματιζομένου ὑλισμοῦ. Ἡ Χριστιανικὴ Ἐπιστήμη ἐξηγεῖ τὴν ἐξελικτικὴν μεταβολὴν ἣν ὑφίστανται αἱ κοινωνικαί, οἰκονομικαί, καὶ πολιτικαὶ ἀπόψεις τῶν ἀνθρώπων σήμερον. Βοηθεῖ τὸ ἄτομον νὰ ἐξέλθῃ ἀπὸ τοὺς συγχίζοντας φόβους καὶ τὰς ἐλπίδας ἀθέων δογμάτων πρὸς τὸν λιμένα τῆς πνευματικῆς νοήσεως τῆς Ἀληθείας, ὅπου τὸ καλὸν βασιλεύει ὑπέρτατον.

Εἰς τὸ Science and Health (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία, σ. 516) ἀναγινώσκομεν: "Ὁ Θεὸς πλάθει τὰ πάντα, κατ' ἰδίαν Αὐτοῦ ὁμοίωσιν. Ἡ Ζωὴ ἀντανακλᾶται εἰς ὕπαρξιν, ἡ Ἀλήθεια εἰς φιλαλήθειαν, ὁ Θεὸς εἰς καλωσύνην, τὰ ὁποῖα μεταδίδουν τὴν ἰδίαν των εἰρήνην καὶ διάρκειαν." Περὶ τοῦ ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι καλός, ὅτι ἡ Ἀλήθεια εἶναι φιλαλήθης, ὅτι ἡ Ζωὴ ὑπάρχει, ὁ ἄνθρωπος μαρτυρεῖ αἰωνίως, διότι αὐτὴ ἡ ἀληθινὴ μαρτυρία ἢ ἀνταναλασις εἶναι ἡ πλουσία κληρονομία τοῦ Πατρός. "Ὅλοι δύνανται νὰ καταλάβουν τὰς μεγάλας ἀληθείας τοῦ εἶναι αἵτινες ἀπεκαλύφθησαν διὰ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, καὶ νὰ κερδίσουν τὴν ἀνεκτίμητον αἴσθησιν τῆς "εἰρήνης καὶ διαρκείας" τὰς ὁποίας ὁ Θεὸς δίδει εἰς τὰ τέκνα Του. "Διότι," ὅπως εἶπεν ὁ προφήτης Ἡσαΐας (Ἡσαΐας 66:22), "ὡς οἱ νέοι οὐρανοί, καὶ ἡ νέα γῆ, τὰ ὁποῖα ἐγὼ θὰ κάμω, θὰ διαμένουν ἐνώπιόν μου, λέγει Κύριος, οὕτω θὰ διαμένῃ τὸ σπέρμα σας καὶ τὸ ὄνομά σας."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Mist

LOW-ANCHORED cloud,
Newfoundland air,
Fountain head and source of rivers,
Dew cloth, dream drapery,
And napkin spread by fays;
Drifting meadow of the air,
Where bloom the daisied banks and violets,
And in whose fenny labyrinth
The bittern booms and heron wades. . . .

—HENRY DAVID THOREAU

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Listed Stock Quotations

Urgent Demand for Rubber Issues Features Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Further Demand For Specialties Sends Prices Up

By Forrest Price

Some stocks went up, some down. It was an irregular market.

And nothing to get excited about.

Profit-taking in some stocks did not seem to affect the rise in others.

Total stales approximated 1,650,000 shares.

Prices were firm enough at the start but stocks have had such a long upswing that some traders thought it about time to cash in.

"Nothing lost in taking profits" is an old market adage.

Strength was shown by a group of steels, rubbers, oils and specialties.

Goodrich preferred soared 8½ points at one time. The common was up 1⅛.

Goodyear was up more than a point, Firestone also gained about a point.

Other share gainers were the Worthington Pump issues A and B, American Locomotive preferred, Fairbanks common and preferred, Phillips Petroleum, Jones & Laughlin preferred, Peoples Gas, Nickel Plate preferred, Crown Cork, U. S. Sttel and U. S. Gypsum. Bayers preferred was up more than four points.

Losses were recorded by Chrysler, Case, Connecticut Railway & Light issues, Allied Chemical, Eastman Kodak, Paramount Pictures first preferred and Mesta Machine.

Bonds were lackadaisical. Their indifferent attitude was attributed by traders to the increased interest in new issues. The rails practically ignored the somewhat better outlook for the carriers as shown by larger traffic and somewhat better earnings.

Other corporate loans moved within a narrow price range and without definite trend. U. S. Governments were steady. Foreign obligations were mixed.

Commodity price movements did not have much influence on securities. Cotton moved within a narrow groove. The tone was steady. Chicago grain prices averaged lower.

In their search to determine which way the market wind is blowing, traders find that conditions in almost every line of business are encouraging—more so than has been witnessed in the last five years.

Even the Italo-Ethiopian war is not now regarded as a serious hindrance to recovery which is now well under way. In fact, notwithstanding the somewhat depressing news regarding the situation abroad, conservative observers believe that a settlement of the conflict is certain to come soon.

The magazine Steel in its current review says: "The industrial tempo seems to be quickening. Automobile manufacturers opened up on steel specifications, booking numerous sheet and strip mills to capacity on full-finished grades through November, lifting the general average of sheet mill operations to 70 per cent."

Chicago Wheat Values Lower With Winnipeg

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Responsive largely to pronounced weakness of Winnipeg quotations at times, wheat values averaged lower here today.

Bearish aspects of monthly private crop reports were also given attention. The estimates of domestic winter wheat acreage, however, were mainly looked upon as a tentative guess rather than an accurate forecast.

Wheat closed easy at the same as Saturday's finish to ⅝ lower, December 98⅛-¼, corn ¼-¾ down, December 58¼-⅜, oats ⅛ up, and provisions 2 cents to 5 cens off.

New York Exchange Closed on Tuesday

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Election day will be observed as a general holiday throughout the financial district here, all financial and commodity exchanges being closed.

The Chicago and Northwest grain exchanges will be open as usual, as well as the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, Savannah Naval Stores, Boston Wool and New York, Chicago and various other livestock markets. The Chicago stock and curb markets will also open as usual.

All Canadian and European markets will be open.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; selective buying offsets profit-taking.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments improved.

Curb: Uneven; oils exhibit strength.

Foreign exchanges: Mixed; Far Eastern currencies weak.

Cotton: Higher; forecast freezing weather in western belt.

Sugar: Quiet; trade support.

Chicago

Wheat: Easy; sympathy with Winnipeg.

Corn: Higher; wet weather bullish.

Cattle: Weak to 25 lower.

Hogs: 5-0 up; top $9.50.

Foreign

London—With trading active, the Stock Exchange registered a cheerful tone today. The municipal elections and Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain's speech caused an improvement in giltedged securities, industrials and home rails. Oil and transatlantic issues benefited from favorable American advices, while Chinese bonds hardened on the abandonment of the silver standard in that country. Gold mining shares were better owing to continental buying. The market closed firm.

Paris—Accumulation of orders over the week end holiday advanced prices on the Bourse today. The rise was also favorably influenced by reports from Wall Street and London markets. Oil, mining, chemical, metal, and coal shares showed the most marked gains. The market closed firm.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	1935 Low	Stock	High	Low	Last	Nov. 4	Nov. 2
9¾	4⅜	.. Adams Express	9⅛	8¾		9	
35¾	28	2 Adams Millic	33⅜	33½		33⅝	
17⅝	8	.. Addressograph	17⅛	17		17½	17⅝
18⅝	4½	.. Advance Rumely	17¼	7½		7⅛	7⅛
166½	104⅜	3† Air Reduction	168	167		168	166½
8¾	6½	.60 Affiliated Prod	7¼	7⅛		7⅛	7⅛
1⅞	¾	.. Airway Elec App	1⅛	1¾		1¾	1¾
20½	13¼	.60† Alaska-Juneau	14⅝	14		14½	13⅞
14⅜	6⅝	.. Alleghany Pr Pf (h)	13⅛	12¾		13⅛	
2⅛	¾	.. Alleghany Corp (h)	1⅛	1¼		1⅛	1⅛
8½	3⅜	.. Allgh pf ww xxx(h)	5	4⅞		4⅞	4⅞
30½	21	1 Alleghany Steel	28⅜	28		28	28½
173	125	6 Allied Chem	162¾	158¾		162¾	163
7¾	3⅛	.. Allied Stores	7⅞	7⅝		7⅝	7½
37⅞	12	.. Allis Chalmers	38⅛	35½		38⅝	38⅝
20¼	14	1 Alpha Port Cem	18	17¾		17¾	17¼
75⅛	49	5 Allied Stores pf	74⅜	72½		74⅜	73¾
4⅛	2¼	.. Amal Leather	3⅜	3¼		3⅜	3¼
34	26	2 Amal Leather pf	35	34¼		35	34
76	48½	2 Amerada	75¼	75¼		75½	75¾
57¾	41⅛	3 Am Ag Ch Del	53¾	53¾		53¾	54
38	13½	.. Am Bank Note	37⅛	37⅛		37⅛	37¼
65½	43	3 Am Bank Note pf	65¼	65¼		65½	65¼
17¾	6½	.. Am Crystal Sug	14	14		14	14
38½	21	.80 Am Brake S&F	37¼	36¾		37¼	36⅝
128½	119	7 Am Brake S&F pf	128	128		128	
149⅜	110	4† Am Can	143	142⅝		143	144
168	151¼	7 Am Can pf	160	160		160	
25⅜	10	.. Am Car & Fdry	24⅝	23⅞		24¼	23¾
57¾	25½	.. Am Car & F pf	57½	57¼		57¼	56
27	8	.. Am Chain	26½	26¼		26¼	26½
96	66	3† Am Chicle	92½	92½		92½	92
5⅜	2⅜	.. Am Colortype	6	5		6	5⅞
35¾	22½	.. Am Com Alcohol	34½	33¾		34	34¼
3	¾	.. Am Encaustic T (h)	1⅜	1¼		1⅜	1⅜
9¼	2	.. Am & For Pow	6¾	6⅝		6⅝	6¾
38¼	12	.. Am & For Pow 6	26⅝	26¼		26¼	27¾
44½	25	8† Am Hide & L pf	33¾	32½		33¼	32⅞
4	3	.. Am Hide & L N	4	3⅞		3⅞	3⅞
37¼	29½	2.40 Am Home Pr	36¼	36		36¼	35⅝
4⅞	1⅞	.. Am Ice	7¾	2½		2¾	2½
9⅞	4½	.. Am nternational	9¾	9½		9½	9½
20¾	9	.. Am Locomotive	19¼	18⅞		19½	18¾
63	32	.. Am Loco pf	64	61⅝		64	60
10½	4¼	.. Am Mach & Met	9⅞	9⅝		9⅝	9⅞
28¾	13½	.. Am Metal	28	27½		28½	27
29⅝	18½	.80 Am Mach & Fy	29¾	29		29⅜	29
9½	1⅜	.. Am Power & Lt	8½	8		8⅜	7⅞
44½	8⅝	1¼† Am P&L 5% pf	39¼	39		39	38⅝
49¼	10⅝	1½† Am P&L 6% pf	45¼	44¾		45	44½
18¾	10½	.. Am Radiator	18½	17¾		18	17¾
29¼	15¾	.30† Am Rolling Mill	29½	28¾		29¼	28⅞
95¾	66	5 Am Safety Razor	93	91⅞		93	
18	4½	.. Am Seating	18	17¼		17¼	17¾
26½	20	2 Am Shipbuilding	23½	22		22	22
61½	31⅝	.. Am Smelt & Ref	61¾	59⅞		59⅞	61⅜
117¼	103	6 Am Sm&R 6% pf	113	112½		113	112
76	63	3† Am Snuff	72	72		72	71¾
102¾	72½	5 Am Tobacco	101¾	101½		101¼	
105½	74⅝	5 Am Tobacco B	104¾	104		104¼	104½
140⅝	128⅛	6 Am Tobacco pf	140½	140		140	
20½	12	.. Am Steel Fdries	21¾	20¼		21⅝	20⅜
106	88	2 Am Steel F pf	105	105		105	105
43	33½	2† Am Stores	36	36		36	36¼
140½	128½	7 Am Sug Ref pf	140½	140		140½	139½
14½	9⅞	9 Am Tel & Tel	145¼	144½		144⅞	145
26⅛	9	.. Am Typ F pf (h)	23½	23		23	
27	18½	1 Am Sum Tobacco	26¾	26½		26½	26¾
19¾	7⅛	1 Am Wat W & E	18⅞	18¼		18¾	18½
10¾	4⅞	.. Am Woolen	9½	9⅛		9½	9⅛
64¼	35½	.. Am Woolen pf	62¼	61		62¼	61½
1¾	⅜	.. Am Writ Paup (h)	1	⅞			
6½	2¼	.. Am Wr P pf (h)	4¾	4⅜		4¾	4⅜
23⅛	8	.. Anaconda Cop	21⅞	21⅜		21½	21⅞
30	16⅛	.. Anaconda Wire	28⅝	28½		28⅝	29
17⅜	10⅞	.60 Anchor Cap	15⅜	15¼		15⅜	15½
109	96½	6½ Anchor Cap pf	103⅞	103¾		103⅝	104
3½	1½	.. A P W Paper	2¼	2¼		2¼	
52	36	1† Archer Daniels	49¼	49		49	49¼
107	97	7 Armour Del pf	106	106		106	106
6½	3¼	.. Armour Ill	4⅞	4⅝		4¾	4⅝
8⅜	3¼	.. Arnold Constable	7⅞	7⅝		1⅞	7⅞
43½	16½	1† Armstrong Cork	43½	43		43½	43½
17¾	7½	.. Asso Dry Goods	16½	15½		16½	15¾
57⅛	35¾	2b Atchison &sSF	49¼	48		48¾	48½
91	66⅜	5 Atchison pf	84⅜	84⅝		84⅝	85
37¼	19½	.. Atl Coast Line	26⅝	25⅝		26	25⅞
28	20½	1 Atl Refining	23⅜	23½		23¼	23½
47½	32¾	2 Atlas Powder	47⅜	46¾		47	47½
115	106⅜	6 Atlas Powder pf	113	113		113	113
9	4	.. Atlas Tack	8⅞	8⅜		8⅞	
45½	15	.. Auburn Auto	39¾	38¼		38¾	38
14	5½	.. Austin Nichols	8¾	7½		8⅜	7¼
63	35½	5 Austin Nichol A	45¼	41⅝		45	
4¼	2¾	.. Aviation Corp Del	3½	3⅜		3⅜	3½

—B—

6⅝	1½	.. Baldwin Loco (h)	3½	3		3	3⅛
28¼	7½	.. Baldwin Loco pf (h)	25¼	25		25	
18	7½	.. Balt & Ohio	14⅞	14⅝		14⅝	14⅞
23	9½	.. Balt & Ohio pf	19	19		19	
44½	30½	2½ Bangor & Aroos	45	45		45	
10	3¼	.. Barker Bros	8⅝	8⅝		8⅝	
53½	37½	1† Baynk Cig	53¾	53¼		53¼	53½
10⅝	5⅞	.60† Barnsdall A	10½	10½		10⅝	10⅝
19	14	.50b Beatrice Crem	16¼	16½		16⅜	16¼
95	72	3† Beech-Nut Pack	93⅜	93⅜		93⅜	93½
14⅜	11⅛	1 Belding Hem	13¾	13½		13½	13½
24½	11⅞	.. Bendix Aviation	22⅜	21⅝		21⅞	22⅛
19⅜	15⅛	1½ Beneficial Ind Ln	19⅛	19		19	19
34	2	.. Best & Co	56¼	55½		56¼	54⅝
41½	21⅜	.. Bethlehem Steel	42⅜	40⅛		40¾	
110½	55¾	1¾ Beth Steel pf	112	110¾		112	110¼
27½	14¾	.. Bigelow Sanford	27	25⅝		27	26
14½	9⅝	.. Blaw Knox	15¼	13		15	13¾
112	103¼	7 Bloomingdale pf	111½	111½		111½	
83	28⅛	.. Blumenthal pf	79½	79		79	
16⅜	6⅛	.. Boeing Airplane	13	12¾		13	12¾
59⅞	39⅝	3 Bohn Alum & Br	48	47¾		48	47½
100	90	4† Bon Ami A	95	95		95	95½
47¾	38¾	2† Bon Ami B	41½	41¼		41½	41⅜
26⅝	21	1.60 Borden	26	25⅝		26	25⅞
65¼	28¼	1 Borg Warner	60⅞	60¼		60¾	60⅞
55⅜	24½	2 Briggs Mfg	54¼	53½		54¼	54¼
15⅝	8½	.40 Bridgeport Brass	15	14¾		14¾	14¾
55⅜	23⅛	3 Briggs & Strat	54¾	54¾		54¾	54½
41¾	30⅜	7† Bristol Myers	41¼	40⅝		41¼	41
46¾	36½	3 Brooklyn Man T	43⅜	42¾		42¾	43
100	90	6 Brooklyn M T pf	97¾	97⅜		97⅞	98½
3½	1⅜	.. Brooklyn Queens	2⅝	2⅜		2⅝	2⅞
21⅞	14	2 Brooklyn Q pf	25	25		25	
11½	4⅜	5 Brooklyn Un Gas	58¾	58¼		58¼	58
63¾	53	3 Brown Shoe	63¾	60¼		60¼	
8½	4¼	.. Bucyrus Erie	7½	7		7½	6⅞
15	8½	.. Bucyrus E cv pf	14⅞	13½		14½	13½
1	⅛	.. Budd Mfg rts	⅞	¾		¾	⅞
7⅝	3¼	.. Budd Mfg	7¼	7		7⅛	7¼
10	2½	.. BBudd Wheel	9⅞	9⅝		9¾	9⅞
23⅞	8¼	.. Bullard	21¾	20¼		21⅜	20⅜
11	3¾	.. Bulova Watch	10⅝	10		10	
2¾	¼	.. Burns Bros A (h)	1	¾		1	1
1⅜	¼	.. Burns Bros B (h)	½	½		½	
9⅜	3	.. Burns Bros pf (h)	8½	7¾		8	8
26⅛	13¼	.60† Burroughs Add	25⅝	25		25½	25¼
22½	10	.. Bush T Bldgs pf ct	15	15		15	15¼
2¾	1⅛	.. Butte Cop & Zinc	2¼	2⅛		2¼	
1¾	⅜	.. Butterick (h)	⅞	⅞		⅞	⅞
20⅜	11⅜	.. Byers	19¼	17¾		18¾	
60¾	32	.. Byers pf	61½	57		59	

—C—

42½	30½	1½ Calif Packing	36⅛	35¾		36⅛	36
1⅛	¼	.. Callahan Z & L	⅜	⅜		⅜	
6¾	2½	.. Calumet & Hecla	5½	5⅜		5½	5½
16⅝	8¼	.. Canada Dry	14	13¾		13¾	14
33⅝	7½	1 Campbell W&C	31⅝	30½		31¼	31¼
13¾	8⅝	.. Canadian Pacific	9¾	9¼		9½	9¾
40¼	30	2 Cannon Mills	40	39⅝		40	39⅞
13⅛	4⅜	.. Capital Admin	12⅞	12¼		12¼	
46⅞	32½	3 Capital Admin pf	47½	46¾		47½	
105¾	45¾	.. Case Thresh	104¼	101½		104¼	104½
58	36½	1† Caterpillar Trac	57¼	56¼		57	56½
35⅜	19½	.. Celanese Corp	29⅜	28⅝		29	29½
29	22¼	1½ Central Aguirre	26	26		26	26½
12⅜	6¼	.. Century Ribbon	9	9		9	9
109½	96¼	7 Century Rib pf	102½	102½		102½	
63¾	38⅝	4 Cerro de Pasco	62¾	61½		61⅝	61⅜
7½	3⅝	.. Certain-Teed	6⅞	6¾		6⅞	6⅞
68	23	.. Certain-Teed pf	63	63		64	
47¾	36	3 Chesapeake Corp	45	44¾		45	
47½	37½	2.80 Ches & Ohio	45¼	44⅝		45	44½
2¼	⅜	.. Chi & Gt West (h)	1	1		1	1
4½	1⅛	.. Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2¾	2¾		2¾	
34½	15⅜	1† Chi Mil Order	33	32⅞		33	33
3	1⅛	.. Chi Mil & St P (h)	1½	1⅛		1⅛	1⅛
4¾	¾	.. Chi Mil & St P pf (h	1¾	1⅝		1⅝	1¾
5⅝	1⅜	.. Chi & N'western (h	2½	2		2	2½
10⅝	3½	.. Chi & N'west pf (h	5⅜	5⅜		5⅜	
12	4⅞	.. Chi Pneu Tool	12¼	11¼		12⅛	11¼
47½	20	.. Chi Pneu T pf	48¾	45¾		48¾	
2⅝	¾	.. Chi Rk I & P (h	1¼	⅞		1¼	
4	1¼	.. Chi R I & P 6% (h)	2½	2½		2½	
4½	1⅜	.. Chi R I & P 7% (h)	2½	2⅜		2⅜	2⅜
7½	3½	.. Childs Company	5⅜	5⅜		5⅜	5½
88¾	31	3 Chrysler	85¾	83¾		84¼	85½
24⅞	12	2 City Ice & Fuel	14¾	14¼		14⅝	14½
100	69¾	6½ City Ice & F pf	80	79		79	
5¼	3¼	.. City Stores	5	5		5	5
26¾	12¼	.80 Clark Equipment	25½	24½		25⅜	25
28½	20	1 Cluett Peabody	23	23		23	
126	110	7 Cluett Bbdy pf	115	115		115	
278	161⅞	8 Coca Cola	275	275		275	275¾
19¼	15½	.50† Colgate-Palm-P	18½	17⅞		18⅛	18½
57½	53⅜	3 Coca Cola A	56¼	56		56	
40¾	9	.50b Collins & Aikman	40⅜	39½		40⅛	40⅝
107½	69¾	7 Collins & A pf	107½	107½		107½	
8⅞	6¾	.. Colonial Bea Oil	8½	8⅛		8½	8¾
5½	½	.. Colo F & Ir (h)	3⅝	3½		3½	3½
28½	5	.. Colo F & I pf (h)	20½	20		20	20
15¾	3¾	.20b Columbia Gas	14¼	13½		14⅛	14⅛
90	35½	6 Columbia G pf A	89	88⅝		89	89½
77	31	5 Columbia G pf B	77	77		77	77
81	34½	1† Columbia Pic vtc	65	63½		65	62¾
99	67	4† Columbian Carb vtc	98	97		97	97½
58	39½	2½ Comm Credit	50¼	49¾		49¾	50⅜
72	56¼	2.80† Comm Inv Tr	61	60		60⅝	60¾
105	97⅝	4½ Comm I Tr 6½%	101	100¼		101	100
23¾	16½	.60† Comm Solvents	18⅜	17¾		18	18¼
2⅞	¾	.. Comwlth & So	2⅜	2¼		2⅜	2¼
71	29½	3 Comwith & S 6pf	68	67¼		68	67⅜
49	20	.. Conn Ry&Lt	20	16		16½	20
15¼	9	.. Congress Cigar	15	14½		15	14½
41½	27	1.60 Congoleum Nairn	41	40		40	40⅜
58½	37	.. Conn Ry&Lt pf	37	35		35	
7½	3¼	.. Consol Film Ind		5⅝		5½	5⅝
22½	14¼	1½† Consil Film I pf	19½	18¾		19½	18¾
34¼	15⅞	1 Consol Gas	31¼	29⅝		31½	29⅞
8½	7	.. Consol Cigar	8⅝	8¼		8¼	8⅜
101⅞	72½	5 Consol Gas pf	101	101		101	101
4½	1½	.. Consil Laundries	3⅞	3⅞		3⅞	3⅞
10½	6⅝	.25b Consil Oil	9½	9¼		9⅜	9¼
112½	108½	8 Consol Oil pf	111½	111½		111½	
5	2½	.. Consol Rys Cu pf	4	4		4	
1½	½	.. Consil Textile	⅞	⅞		⅞	¾
17¾	8¾	.. Container A	17¼	16½		16¾	16¼
7½	2⅞	.. Container B	7	6⅞		6⅞	7
9¾	4½	.. Cont Baking A	8⅜	8¼		8¼	8¼
1⅜	⅝	.. Cont Baking B	1½	1		1	1⅛
67¾	46¼	4 Cont Baking pf	63⅞	63⅞		63⅞	
95¾	62¾	3 Cont Can	95	94¾		94¾	94⅝
42½	23⅞	1.30† Cont Insurance	42	42		42	42
17⅝	7	.55b Cont Dia Fibre	17	17		17	17
2	¾	.. Cont Motors	1¾	1⅝		1⅝	1¾
24¾	15½	.62½b Cont Oil	24½	24¼		24½	24¼
60¾	41¾	3 Corn ..rch	56½	56½		56½	57
78¾	60	3 Corn Products	69½	68⅞		69½	68⅞
6⅝	4¼	.. Coty	6	5⅞		5⅞	6
39⅞	35⅛	2† Cream of Wheat	37¾	37½		37½	37¾
17⅛	11⅜	.25b Crosley Radio	16¾	16¼		16½	16⅜
45½	23½	1 Crown Cork & S	48½	45¾		48½	45¼
6½	3½	.. Crown Zeller vtc	6⅜	6¼		6½	6¼
28	14	.. Crucible Steel	26¼	25⅝		25½	25½
8½	5½	.. Cuban Am Sug	6⅜	5⅞		5⅞	6¼
80¾	49½	.. Cuban Am S pf	65	64		64	
47½	39¼	2½ Cudahy Packing	41¾	41		41	
22⅛	15	.. Curtis Publishing	19¼	18½		19¼	18½
103¼	89½	7 Curtis Pub pf	98¼	98		98½	97
3¼	2	.. Curtiss-Wright	2⅞	2¾		2¾	2¾
10⅛	6¼	.. Curtiss-Wright A	8	7⅞		7⅞	7⅞
92	72	1 Cushman 7%	91	91		91	

—D—

41	16	.. Cutler Hammer	38½	38½		38½	38½
57	22¾	.. Deere & Co	57	55¾		56¾	55½
28	19	1.10g Deere & Co pf	28	28		28	28
43½	23½	.. Del.& Hudson	34½	34		34	
19½	11	.. Del Lack & W	14⅞	14½		14⅞	14⅝
4¾	1½	.. Denver R G pf	2½	2½		2½	2⅜
50⅝	35½	1† Devoe & Ray A	39	39		39	
40¾	26½	1½† Diamond Match	38¾	38		38	38
41½	34⅜	1½† Diamond M pf	38¾	38¾		38¾	39
43½	34½	2† Dome Mines	37¾	37½		37⅝	37¾
12⅝	6¾	.. Dominion Stores	9	8¾		9	8⅝
35	17½	.75b Douglas A	33⅜	32½		32⅝	32¾
13¾	6⅝	.. Dresser B	13	13		13	
7	2	.. Dunhill Inter	6	6		6	6⅝
137½	86⅜	3.60† du Pont de Nem	138½	136½		136⅝	137⅝
132	126⅞	6 du Pont	131¾	131⅝		131¾	131⅞

—E—

8	3¾	.. Eastern Roll Mill	6⅞	6⅜		6⅜	6⅜
167	110½	5† Eastman Kodak	166½	165½		166	166¾
30⅝	16⅝	1† Eaton Mfg	29¾	28¾		28¾	28⅞
8⅜	3¼	.. Eitmgon Schild	7½	7¼		7½	7⅝
38⅛	19⅝	.30b Elec Auto-Lite	36⅝	35⅞		35⅞	36½
113½	107	7 Elec Auto-L pf	112	112		112	113½
10⅜	3⅝	.. Elec Boat	9¼	9⅛		9½	9⅞
8⅜	5⅝	.. Elec & Mus Ind	6⅜	6¼		6⅜	6⅜
7½	1½	.. Elec Pow & Lt	5⅝	5⅜		5⅞	5¾
28	2½	.. El Pw & Lt 6% pf	24½	24¼		24½	25
32	3	.. Elec Pow & Lt pf	28½	27⅝		28	28
62½	30	2.25 Elec Sto Battery	51⅞	51		51⅞	51¼
⅞	¼	.. Elk Horn Coal (h)	½	½		½	
1⅞	⅝	.. Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	1½	1½		1½	
132	125¾	7 Endicott John pf	132	131½		132	131½
7⅞	1⅛	.. Engineers Pub S	1½	1¼		1½	1½
47	14	.. Engineers P S 8pf	46½	46¼		46½	
7⅜	4½	.. Equitable Off Big	5¾	5¾		5¾	5¾
14	7½	.. Erie RR	10¼	10¼		10¼	10
17⅞	8½	.. Erie RR 1pf	13½	13½		13½	13¼
13	6¾	.. Erie RR 2pf	8¾	8¾		8¾	8¾
14⅞	10½	.80 Eureka Vacuum	13	12⅜		13	13
23¼	15	1 Evans Products	18½	18⅛		18½	18⅞

—F—

2¼	⅜	.. Fairbanks Co	1⅜	1½		1½	
9⅜	4	.. Fairbanks pf	6⅞	6⅝		6⅞	6⅞
26⅞	17	.. Fairbanks Morse	28½	27¼		28½	26½
128¼	71½	3½g Fairbanks M pf	133¼	128		133¼	128¼
19¾	5⅜	.. Fed Lt & Trac	18⅞	18¾		18⅝	18
72	40	.. Fed Min & Sm	67	67		67	67
7½	3¾	.10b Fed Motor Tr	7	7		7	7
4½	2	.. Fed Screw W	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜	
3⅛	⅞	.. Fed Water Serv	2½	2½		2½	2½
25	16⅛	.60† Fed'd Dept Sto	24½	24½		24½	24¼
42½	28½	1.20† Fidelity Phe F In	43	43		43	42
18¼	13⅛	.40 Firestone CR	17	15¾		16½	16½
96	84½	.6 Firestn T&R pf A	96½	95¾

Business and Industry

U. S. Deficit in 4 Months Ended Oct. 31 Totals $1,139,000,000

Commerce and Finance

After 18 Months' Stability, Steel Prices May Rise

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—After nearly a year and a half of uninterrupted stability, steel prices are expected shortly to yield to the general upward pressure of commodity prices and wages, and to be advanced before the first of the new year. The advances expected are small, amounting to $1 to $2 per ton of semifinished steel and $1 for finished steel, or about 2 to 5 per cent. They are significant, however, since the abandonment of the steel code last summer, in accordance with the Supreme Court NRA decision, was thought to remove an important prop from prices and was expected in many quarters to result in a decline in such competitive industries as steel.

The expected increase follows a hardening of prices of the leading materials that go into steel, and thereby would rectify a narrowing spread between makers' costs and sale prices. The last of these raw material advances was a $1 per ton increase in pig iron prices, initiated at Chicago about 10 days ago, and since followed practically everywhere except at Birmingham. Preceding this, however, there had been advances in three of the main constituents of steel, namely fluorspar, coal and coke.

Wages May Go Up

Scrap prices alone have been weak recently. Although these are traditionally considered a barometer of coming trends, particularly in the steel business, the trade is inclined to consider the recent weakness as temporary and due to peculiar circumstances, including the backing up of some metal engaged for shipment to Italy.

Another important factor in the expected advance is wages. The recent increase in coal prices was made in connection with a wage increase. The increase in freight charges permitted this spring by the I. C. C. was in part viewed by the Commerce Commission as justified by the impending return of rail wages to the 1929 level. Steel employees also have recently been reviving talk of higher wage rates. The third quarter deficit reported by United States Steel last week is evidence of why steel executives would undoubtedly be unwilling to grant further increases at present prices for finished steel products. It is thought possible, however, that the expected price advance may be accompanied by a partial distribution of the added income to steel workers in the form of higher wages.

The anticipated increase is not expected to affect prices of steel earnings for the current year. As is customary with many other trades, the steel industry usually gives its customers considerable advance notice of price changes, and when the change is an increase customers usually take advantage of the announcement to do considerable stocking up.

Operations Advance

The last general advance in finished steel prices was made in June, 1934, and collapsed almost immediately when one important producer refused to go along. It amounted to $2 and $3 a ton. There was considerable advance purchasing and a sharp unseasonal rise in the operating rate during June. In July demand and operations registered one of the most sudden drops in recent steel history, so conspicuous as even to have exerted a substantial bearish influence on the stock market, and the advances were soon rescinded.

Steel operations advanced slightly last week after an unusually long period of stability at a shade over 50 per cent of capacity. Unless the scrap barometer turns out to be more accurate in its current sign than is generally considered, steel operations are expected to show a slight upward trend through November and December and to end the year at around 55 per cent.

U. S. Swedish Trade Reported Increasing

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—The State Department has made public a report from Minister Laurence A. Steinhardt, at Stockholm, citing a substantial improvement in Swedish-American commerce.

Mr. Steinhardt said the "improvement of Swedish purchases of American products has been made possible by concessions granted by Sweden to the United States under the trade agreement."

He reported large increases in American exports to Sweden during August compared with the same month last year, of pork, fresh, dried and canned fruits and automobile tires and parts.

For the same period American imports from Sweden increased by approximately the same amount, due principally, he said, to purchases of pulp and newsprint.

Production Gain In Automobile Industry

DETROIT, Nov. 4 (AP)—The automobile industry continued to increase its unit production last week, Cram's Reports, Inc., showed today, with an output of 76,740 cars and trucks. Compared with 62,015 a week ago. For the comparable period of 1934, factory output was 17,116 cars and trucks.

With a steady upward movement indicated, some speculation is evident in trade circles as to whether output will reach the 100,000 units a week mark by mid-November. Reports to various producing companies tell of a retail demand that insures high level operations throughout the winter months.

U. S. Soybean Gains As Good Export Crop

By the Associated Press

Chicago, Nov. 4

SOYBEANS, the crop to which farmers turned to thwart insect damage and to utilize land normally sown to other grains, today gave promise of booming into an export trade commodity of importance.

In these days of grain importations into the United States, the heavy movement of soybeans through Great Lakes waters to foreign ports has taken on especial significance. Several times weekly, ships have been leaving Chicago wharves loaded with the "utility" crop of the nation's "bread basket" farm belt destined for export. These are the first shipments of beans for export from Chicago since 1932.

With a heavy increase in the crop in the territory tributary to Chicago, the soybean industry, which still can be called infant, has won an approving pat from the grain trade itself.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.5 P. C. In Week of Oct. 26

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Wholesale commodity prices during the week ended Oct. 26 declined 0.5 per cent, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The decrease during the week brings the all-commodity index to 80.3 per cent of the 1926 average. This is 5.4 per cent above the corresponding week of a year ago, and 34.7 per cent above the depression low. Compared with the average for 1929, however, the current level of wholesale prices shows a decrease of 15.7 per cent.

The decline in the general index during the week was the result of sharp decreases in average prices of farm products and foods. Building materials and miscellaneous commodities were also fractionally lower. The hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods groups, however, were higher. Metals and metal products remained at the level of the preceding week.

The index for the industrial group, "All commodities other than farm products and processed foods," remained unchanged at 78.4, the high point of the year.

	Oct. 26	Oct. 19	Oct. 27	Oct. 28
Commodity Groups	1935	1935	1934	1933
All Commodities	80.3	80.7	76.2	70.9
Farm products	78.6	79.5	70.8	55.6
Hides and Leather products	95.1	94.4	84.5	87.7
Textile products	72.8	72.5	69.9	76.3
Fuel and lighting materials	74.3	74.2	75.0	74.5
Metals and metal products	85.9	85.9	85.5	82.4
Building materials	85.9	86.2	85.2	83.5
Chemicals and drugs	81.3	81.1	77.2	72.7
Housefurnishing goods	81.9	81.8	82.8	81.3
Miscellaneous commodities	67.4	67.6	69.8	65.2
All commodities other than farm prods & foods	78.4	78.4	78.0	77.1

Chinese Government Monetary Reforms Are Now In Effect

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Monetary reforms put into effect today by the Chinese Government caused only a moderate disturbance to silver and Far Eastern exchanges in the London markets.

Bar silver was firmer as a result of speculative purchases by those who felt that the action taken at Shanghai will eventually turn out to be a bullish factor. There were only nominal offerings of currency from China.

Silver market observers were of the opinion that abandonment of the silver standard and other reforms put into effect in China would not weaken world markets for the white metal unless the United States Government changed its buying policy.

To the contrary, it was argued in some quarters, the possibility of restricted exports might have a steadying effect, especially if the Chinese Government can stabilize its paper currency as outlined in the statement of Finance Minister Kung.

Hong Kong dollars declined to 18 9-16d. compared with Saturday's rate of 20⅞, while Shanghai dollars yielded to 14 9-16d. compared with Saturday's 15d. Other world currencies were only slightly disturbed.

MONTREAL, Nov. 4 (AP)—Nationalization of silver by the Chinese Government was reflected in stronger prices for the metal on the Canadian Commodity Exchange today.

The market opened .09 to .45 of a cent an ounce higher today with strength marked in the more distant futures. Little silver was offered near the figures of opening bids.

Exports of silver from China have had a depressing effect on the market, commodity exchange officials said, and have encouraged short selling. For the last two weks many Oriental speculative accounts have been liquidated, and a general reduction in short interest is expected.

Five New Banks Open In Four States During Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—New banking offices opening during the week numbered five and included: Arkansas, California, Iowa and Wisconsin, according to Rand McNolly & Co.

The bulletin also reports three banks in process of organization, one each in North Carolina, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, with one merger in Tennesee. Two voluntary liquidations, one in Texas and one in West Virginia, and one bank closing in Wisconsin were also reported.

The report also records the changing of one private bank to a state institution in Kansas.

Southwest Cotton Growers' Working Conditions Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Western cotton is unblemished by the share-tenant and share-cropper system, social evils of Southern plantations.

California and Arizona cotton growers find themselves in living conditions envied by the rank and file cotton grower of the 10-state cotton belt brought to the public attention in a recent survey summarized in The Christian Science Monitor.

Just as the menace of the boll weevil is an anachronism to western cotton growing, the share tenantry in its various forms has never reared its disagreeable head among the 375,000 acres under cultivation in these two states, according to R. L. Curtis, cotton broker.

Considered a producing unit because of similar growing conditions, California and Arizona will yield 350,000 of the nation's 11,500,000 bales this year, it is estimated, and their labor factor does not belie the symbol of purity the harvested product represents, declared Mr. Curtis.

To describe the problem confronting the western cotton grower, Mr. Curtis chose a 200-acre plot as the average size piece of ground under cultivation of a single independent tenant comparable to the actual growers in the American South.

"The local tenant is expected to get one bale out of each acre this year, for which he will receive $60, in accord with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration policy.

"For this 200 acres it will cost him $4500 to bring the crop to harvest and about $3000 to pick and market it," continued Mr. Curtis. "The average rent for land is about one fourth the crop, which makes $3000 in this case if the farmer gets his full $12,000. In addition, the farmer will get approximately $1600 credit for his seed at the cotton gin. Balancing his total expense of $10,500 against his total credits, the farmer will make $3100 for the year's crop."

According to findings of the Committee on Minority Groups in the Economic Recovery, published in Chapel Hill, N. C., the gross income for southern share-croppers ranges between $76.80 and $244.40, while the higher class share-tenant gets anywhere from $124.87 to $489.60.

Diffusion of Stock Ownership Reviewed in Hupp Motor Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 4—Professor William Z. Ripley, formerly of Harvard University, drew attention some years ago to the growing diffusion of stock ownership and indicated that this development created new problems which were far from being understood, much less solved. The Hupp Motor Company situation is an example of stock diffusion carried to the extreme.

The corporation today has 17,000 stockholders owning approximately 1,200,000 shares. Archie Andrews, recent chairman of the Hupp board of directors and defendant in a current suit, is the largest stockholder with 61,000 shares. J. Walter Drake, present director and plaintiff in the suit, is the next largest with 20,000 shares. The other 1,120,000 shares are scattered in small lots.

No Real Ownership

The corporation for practical purposes has no real owner in the sense that an owner is a tangible personality primarily interested in the profitable direction of the corporation's affairs. Mr. Drake, in the course of the argument to oust Mr. Andrews, has sought and obtained the support of 700,000 shares—but this delegation of authority is at best a temporary and insecure arrangement.

With no voice at hand to assert the interests of ownership is it then proper for the management to operate the company in its own behalf? The essence of Mr. Drake's complaint against Andrews is that he attempted to use the power his 5 per cent ownership gave him to profit himself through the management of Hupp affairs.

One of the exhibits in this connection is a proposed contract between Andrews and the company whereby Andrews was to get $10 per car commission on all cars manufactured annually over a certain minimum until his commission amounted in one year to $50,000. Thereafter the commission was not to be paid during the rest of that year until the volume of car manufacture reached a profitable level.

New Plan Attempted

Another plan which it is claimed Mr. Andrews attempted to put into effect would have resulted in his sharing a 10 per cent commission on all foreign sales.

It is clear that Mr. Andrews, had he wanted to and no voice was raised to stop him, could have made more money for himself through management and sales arrangements than he could have hoped to gain if he were content to accept as a reward for increasing the company's business a 5 per cent share in whatever dividends might eventually be paid.

There is, however, the other side to that story. Who should be paid for restoring a money-losing company to a profitable basis if not the management? Are the scattered, indifferent and helpless stockholders entitled to ALL the benefits which enterprise and executive ability gains?

Where, as n the highly competitive automobile industry, the rise in a company's relative sales position is due almost entirely to the personnel which creates and sells the car and very slightly if at all to the advantages of the trade name or favorable manufacturing locations, should the entire gain go? To the inactive owners? What is the fair share of the energetic and responsible executive?

Several Parties Interested

If this were all that were involved, some satisfactory division of rewards might be arranged. There are more parties in interest, however. There are the employees, whose right to voice the operation of corporative enterprises have come in the past 20 years to be more and more recognized. All of us are familiar with controversies between owner-managers and employees. How about controversies between employee-managers and owners?

Into this Hupp situation, which looms as a crux in other affairs of its weighty kind, there was inserted another factor. This was the suppliers of parts and materials.

Much evidence has been introduced in the present trial to the effect that it was the suppliers who first insisted that Mr. Andrews give up control of the corporation and it was a supplier who brought the present Hupmobile president, Vern L. Drumm, into the picture to settle a plant strike last April.

Not All Problems Seen

Not all of these problems of corporation ethics were foreseen by Professor William Z. Ripley, when he first called the country's attention to the dangers of widely distributed ownership, 10 years ago. He foresaw a great number of them, though. He wrote in the Atlantic Monthly, January, 1926:

"What an amazing tangle this all makes of the theory that the ownership of property and the responsibility for its efficient, far-sighted and public spirited management shall be linked one to the other.

"Even the whole theory of business profits, so painstakingly evolved through years of academic rateocination, goes by the board. All the managers, that is to say, the operating men, are working on salary, their returns, except on the side, being largely independent of the net result of the company operation year by year. The motive of self interest may even occasionally have been thrown into reverse, so far as long-time up-building in contradistinction to quick turnover in corporate affairs is concerned. . . ."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Business news rather than reports from Washington or the European capitals continued to dominate the stock market last week. Prices rose to new high levels for the year, furthering the advance begun in the early part of October. Principal market news was supplied by the quarterly dividend meetings and earnings reports of three large companies, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, and Chrysler. The latter two of these were decidedly favorable, and other good earnings reports, particularly of minor steel companies, came in during the week. The market showed the familiar rotation, with steels and motors leading most of the week, but utilities, coppers, rail equipments, farm machinery, and electric equipment stocks doing well. The rails continued in the role of orphans of the recovery.

The U. S. Steel Corporation report of a deficit during the third quarter was slightly disappointing, but there was consolation in the fact that at present operating rates the corporation is probably breaking even and able to earn a small amount on the preferred. Average operating rate during the third quarter was 37.7 per cent, and present average around 42 per cent. However, it is not expected that fourth quarter earnings will lead the company to restore any of the preferred dividend from its present 50c quarterly to the regular $1.75.

Bethlehem's Report Brighter

Bethlehem's report was brighter. With third quarter operations at almost exactly the same average as Big Steel, it reported a slight profit, the first for this quarter of the year since 1930. The preferred stock reached a new high for the recovery during the week on the prospect that fourth quarter earnings, at the current rate of 46 per cent, may produce some back dividend payments.

The effect of increased operations on the earning power of the steel business is shown even better by the reports of Inland, which showed $1.25 for the third quarter against a net loss in the same period, 1934, and National Steel, which reported $1.06 versus 16c.

Chrysler's report of $1.04 for the quarter was no surprise to the Street. There had been some expectation, however, that the management would declare a $1 dividend and perhaps even split the stock. First and second quarter dividends consisted of 25c regular and 25c extra for each period. The 75c declared at last week's meeting therefore disappointed a few.

The motors stayed strong right up to the eve of the automobile show, which opened Saturday in the Grand Central Palace. General Motors opened Saturday at a new high. Directors meet today for dividend action.

More Good News

Good business news apart from steel and motors included a new skyscraper figure in electric power production, 2 per cent above the previous all-time high of Christmas week, 1929; machine tool sales estimated for 1935 at 95 per cent above 1934; and residential building for October estimated up 133 per cent above October, 1934. The increase in member bank excess reserves to $3,010,000,000, topping the previous week by $80,000,000, together with the obvious worry of conservative bankers about where these excess reserves may lead us, contributed to the enthusiasm.

Action of the banks in lifting the rate for call money on security collateral from ¼ per cent to ¾ per cent by main force is still considered in the Street as a "noble experiment" that may or may not succeed. A pegged rate of 1 per cent, maintained between April, 1933, and April, 1935, collapsed under the pressure of outside offerings of call money. Current supply and demand factors are all against the plan. At the beginning of October call money borrowings on collateral were reported by the New York Stock Exchange at $363,000,000 against $7,831,000,000 on the same date six years previous, and against current excess reserves above the three-billion mark.

The rate does not apply to loans on government obligations, and has not affected the discounts the Treasury is accepting for its current bill offerings. The war scare in mid-October caused the latter to rise as high as a bank discount rate of ⅛ per cent but they have now fallen off and the last offering went at a discount equivalent to only 0.169 per cent. It is quite possible that brokers may again be able to "shop around" and pick up call money at cut rates as they did last year.

New Issues

New issues brought out during the week totaled $71,800,000, against about $65,000,000 the previous week and $135,000,000 a fortnight ago. They were distributed promptly, the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company preferred stock coming out at 102½ and going immediately to 103¼-½. It is probable that an unusually heavy volume of utility financing may appear in the next month or two, in order to get under the tape ahead of the provisions of the Utility Holding Company Act. That act stipulates that after Dec. 1 utility issues cannot be legally floated until the SEC has found the new securities reasonably adapted to the company's existing capital structure, necessary to efficiency operation, not overloaded with commissions,, etc.

The Street took rather seriously, however, charges made at the Investment Bankers' convention at White Sulphur Springs that issues are being brought out this year overpriced and with insufficient sinking fund requirements. It was pointed out that out of 15 industrial issues involving $1,000,000 or over brought out this year to date, six are now selling below the issue price, and nine broke their offering price at some time before the underwriting syndicate or selling group was closed.

The stock exchange is somewhat embarrassed by the SEC charges being brought against Mike Meehan, alleged market manipulator, in the case of Bellanca Aircraft. The stock exchange has rules against the action charged, and is now investigating. But the SEC apparently intends to go over the heads of the stock exchange officials and make an issue. Mr. Meehan, it is said, may meet the SEC on constitutional grounds, though the exchange officials have apparently so far discouraged attempts to take the Securities Exchange Act into court.

After the Chicago conference between the Associated Stock Exchanges and SEC officials, general opionion seems to be, that the question of segregation of brokers and dealers will be put off and postponed. The commission must make recommendations to Congress by Jan. 3. It may recommend that it be given more time.

Federal Deficit Is 53c in Each Dollar Spent in 4 Months

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Uncle Sam just closed his books on the first four months of the fiscal year to find he had received only 47 cents for every dollar paid out.

The Treasury reported that receipts through Oct. 31, amounted to $1,233,000,000, while expenditures were $2,627,000,000.

Income taxes and miscellaneous internal revenue were both running substantially ahead of last year, but total receipts were only $20,000,000 more through a drop of $125,000,000 in processing taxes, which in many instances have been impounded in the courts.

The expenditures were running $373,000,000 higher than in the initial four months of the last fiscal year, which ended last June 30.

At the present rate, receipts for the fiscal year should amount to only $3,699,000,000 whereas total receipts of $4,470,000,000 had been estimated.

Treasury officials however, said the first four-month showing does not establish a criterion, as it does not take into consideration next March's heavy income tax collections, nor better business conditions this year, which will be reflected in the March tax returns.

The rate of expenditures for the first four months would indicate a total of $7,881,000,000 for the year, whereas the budget calls for $7,752,000,000.

The present deficit of slightly more than $1,393,000,000 would be swollen to about $4,180,000,000 next June 30 if the present spread between income and outgo were maintained.

Traders Observe Sharp Advance In Chicago Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—Business here recorded one of the best spurts of the year during last week, according to observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Threatening cold weather and the presence of thousands of wholesale buyers in the city for the Mid-Season Market Week, sponsored by the Association of Commerce, added to the activity.

Probably the most interesting sign was the appearance in department stores of almost as many men shoppers as there were women. Last minute rushes to purchase winter clothing and other essentials proved the lure.

Furniture buying at retail also continued heavy.

Wholesalers reported heavy additional orders for Christmas gifts and other commodities in the luxury class.

Public utilities, particularly the communication systems, continue to lead last year in all but a few instances.

For Stabilization

John Maynard Keynes
Well-Known English Economist

Asks Cuba Buy Back Its Defaulted Bonds At Depression Price

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—William Rosenblatt, New York financier, testified at a secretaries commission hearing that he proposed to the Cuban Government that it buy back its defaulted bonds from American holders at depression levels prior to the announcement of a plan that would raise the value of the bonds.

Mr. Rosenblatt was a promoter but not a member of a committee formed for the protection of the American holders. The committee was first headed by the late Senator Bronson M. Cutting of New Mexico and its present chairman is Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota. Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana is an associate counsel.

The commission's hearing is one of several being held under congressional direction to investigate activities of protective committees.

Mr. Rosenblatt testified his plan, prepared in company with prominent Cubans, was not authorized by the committee, and was entirely his own, but William O. Douglas, commission counsel, introduced letters in which Albert F. Coyle, committee secretary, identified Mr. Rosenblatt as "our representative."

Mr. Coyle testified the committee disapproved the plan, and there was no testimony that Mr. Cutting or Mr. Wheeler knew of it. The plan, prepared last March, was never adopted.

Mr. Douglas characterized it as "insufferable" after a heated exchange in which the witness sought to justify the program as similar to the purchases by other foreign governments of their defaulted bonds in this country.

J. M. Keynes Would Link the Pound To New Gold Standard

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—John Maynard Keynes, the Cambridge economist, in the current monthly issue of Lloyd's Bank Limited, one of Britain's "Big Five" banking institutions, joins the ranks of those who would stabilize sterling upon a gold basis provisionally.

Mr. Keynes discusses the question from a purely banking standpoint. He makes no reference to the loss of trade or to the enhancement of debt burden which Britain has suffered in the past in consequence of the high parity chosen when sterling returned to gold in 1925. He says nothing about destruction of the French rentier's savings involved in any further devaluation of the franc.

His proposals aim only at the evolution of a possible system that would be likely to work smoothly on an international basis without necessity to resort to any further deflation.

For this purpose he would devalue the franc sufficiently to restore equilibrium between it and the dollar. This done, he would stabilize on gold provisionally, at a parity to be reached by trial and error. Ordinary banking methods would then be used to iron out exchange fluctuations of a minor character. But in the event of such long-term conditions arising as would involve a choice between big credit contraction on the one hand or of currency devaluation on the other, he would resort to the latter.

Mr. Keynes in this connection gives an illuminating account of how credit contraction, such as has been used in the past, operates to the disadvantage of the wage-earner. "It is realized today, as it was not realized formerly," he says, "that the instrument of bank-rate and credit contraction can only be successful as a means of remedying fundamental international maladjustment, so far as it diminishes employment and, if the unemployment thus caused is sufficiently intense and prolonged, eventually forces a reduction of money wages."

In consequence of the obvious objections to such methods Mr. Keynes would not have anything to do with proposals for stabilization of sterling on a gold basis unconditionally.

Bigger Cash Income For Farmers Likely

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—A bigger cash income for farmers than in any year since 1930 was foreseen today by the Agriculture Department.

It estimated this year's total would be $6,800,000,000. In 1929, the cash income was $10,417,000,000; in 1930, $8,030,000,000; in 1931, $5,801,000,000, in 1932, $4,377,000,000; in 1933, $5,409,000,000; and in 1934, $6,267,000,000.

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Shipping Subsidy Complicates U. S. Neutrality Stand

(Continued from Page 1)

form of subsidy is unsatisfactory, but there is wide difference as to the most desirable type of reform. A strong element favors turning the American merchant marine loose to stand on its own feet. But it is recognized that this would almost certainly prove fatal. Therefore, another group desires a direct subsidy system governed by the actual difference in cost of operating American and foreign shipping.

The basic question is, of course, whether the American taxpayers consider the cost of an independent merchant marine worth while. The extent of the present disguised subsidy is almost conclusive evidence that American ships cannot compete with foreign for world trade unless they are subsidized. The post office thinks it could be done for much less and wants some other agency to undertake the job of doing it.

The latest detailed estimate made by the shipping board bureau is that it costs approximately $11,000,000 a year more to operate America's merchant marine under the United States flag than it would to operate it under foreign flags.

Under the existing mail contracts the Government is actually paying out roughly $30,000,000 a year or nearly three times the estimated differential to the United States ship lines. Of this $30,000,000, on tenth represents what it would cost to carry the mails on a direct poundage basis. The post office assumes, therefore, that $27,000,000 is the actual subsidy which is going to American shipping each year under the existing mail contracts.

$268,000,000 Mail Contract

Total mail contract payments since the Act of 1928 went into effect already total $156,368,565, according to latest Post Office Department figures, and will reach an ultimate total of over $268,000,000 before the contracts expire, unless the law is changed. This would mean an actual subsidy above and beyond the cost of carrying the mail of over $200,000,000 during the life of the present contracts.

The full extent of what the taxpayer has put up for the luxury of a merchant marine carrying the American flag is, of course, far greater. At the present moment the indebtedness of the United States flag lines to the Government is approximately $107,000,000. This is loaned at an interest rate below the regular commercial rates with a resultant saving to the ship lines estimated at over $35,000,000 since the loans were made. Incidentally, the post office estimates the net worth of the companies themselves at not over $85,000,000, giving them an equity in their ships considerably less than that of the Government.

$474,762,584 Loss on Sale

The taxpayers also took a complete loss of $474,762,584 on the sale of ships owned by the government as a result of the World War. This figure represents the difference between cost to the government and the sale price to the ship lines without any allowance for the cost of maintenance and repair between the end of the war and the time of sale to private interests.

The broad picture of the present subsidized American merchant marine consists therefore of, first, the initial loss of nearly $500,000,000 which went into establishing the present ship lines. Second, the provision of cheap capital for construction of new ships and repair of old ships with a real saving in interest charges. Third, the annual mail contract subsidy of approximately $27,000,000 in excess of what it would cost to carry the mail on a poundage basis and more than double the estimated operation differential between American and foreign lines.

Thus the American taxpayer has first in large measure provided the ships; second, provided a majority of the operating capital for the ship lines; and third, subsidized the operation generously. Has it the right in return to request that such ship lines respect the neutrality policy of the government and refrain from trade with the belligerents?

California Hits Rising Food Costs

(Continued from Page 1)

was given as the changed position of American agriculture. Federal steps to stabilize prices were cited as the cause of the increase. "The rise in price of agricultural products is the result of an artificial scarcity plus the added burden of manifold processing taxes," it was held.

"The processing tax affects us all, directly or indirectly. The amount of the original levy may seem insignificant, but the amount of tax on each item tends to grow to at least twice the original sum by the time the product reaches the final consumer.

"Obviously the final consumer pays the tax bill as each manufacturer passes on the amount of the tax on his article, from the raw material to finished product."

Amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act were held by the bureau to be a defense of its constitutionality. Plight of the consumer, however, does not hinge on this question, it contended. "In the event that the Supreme Court should decide against the Government and show the processing tax to be illegal, payments of moneys allocated to farmers would be out of the general treasury and the cost of these bounties would be transferred to the consumer in another way than by the processing tax. There does not seem to be any relief in sight so far as the consumer is concerned whether he pays the processing tax as such or pays it otherwise."

"The only economically sound relief which can be given the farmer is that which will enable those who want to buy his produce to do so," it continued. "In aiding the farmer to put a scarcity price on his products which would limit rather than expand his markets, the AAA has not only penalized the general public with prices which a large percentage of the population cannot afford to pay but has also opened the door for a rise in prices of products the farmer must buy which eventually will decrease rather than raise his net income."

Localizing its survey to Los Angeles, the bureau reported: "Rents generally have remained practically the same in most districts as they were a year ago; however, in the better class of apartments and single family dwellings, rental rates have been increased approximately 10 per cent over last year's level. Vacancies in all types of residential occupancies have decreased substantially.

Restaurant Prices

"Restaurants have not been particularly sensitive to shifts in market prices of food products. Some rise was noted in cafeterias and in isolated instances in restaurants. However, the better class of cafés and restaurants has not raised prices in the same proportion that general food prices have increased.

"The average restaurant patron seems to have a very definite meal price fixed in his mind. A reasonable reduction in portions or changes in some of the components of the meal do not generally cause much complaint. However, at this time very few café operators have been successful in definitely increasing the price of meals.

"It is generally expected that commodity prices will slowly continue to rise. A great deal of adjustment is due to take place in the relative levels; that is, some of the commodities are disproportionately high while others remain relatively low. The European war situation should not have much effect on commodity price levels. Speculation in important war-time materials did not greatly affect the market, so that if peace should be restored, little or no reaction is likely to take place."

John Emphasized God's Fatherhood

Son of Fisherman of Galilee Saw Deeply Into Significance of the Ministry of Jesus—Extended Other Gospels Three Years—Appealed to Greek Thought by Identifying the Christ as the Logos, or Divine Word

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Thirty-First of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

UNTIL recent times, there was little doubt expressed regarding the authorship of the fourth Gospel, and today the findings of the opposition are not conclusive. Accordingly, we may accept without hesitancy the more general conclusion of scholars that John, the beloved disciple, wrote this Gospel, probably during the latter part of his long residence at Ephesus. Those who disagree have yet to prove their case. The date of the Gospel is uncertain, but it is usually placed toward the end of the first century of the Christian Era.

Little is known concerning John, apart from the Gospel references. He was the son of Zebedee, a fisherman of Galilee, who apparently was in comfortable circumstances, for he was the owner of a boat. Salome, John's mother, is referred to in Mark as having ministered to Jesus. It also appears that John's early home was at Bethsaida, on the northern coast of Galilee, near the mouth of the Jordan.

That this disciple was exiled to Patmos during a period of persecution of the early Christians is generally conceded. Later, during a milder reign in Rome, he returned to Ephesus, where he lived to an advanced age. If his birth be placed between 1 and 5 A. D., as is done by some commentators, John's life spanned virtually all of the first century.

Traditions About John

Tradition has built many stories around this appealing personality, one being that he was immersed in a caldron of boiling oil, from which he escaped unharmed. Another exploited by the poet, Browning, in his "Death in the Desert," places him, when very aged, in a cave in the desert, where he was recalled from a deep trance to recount the stirring incidents of his youth in the company of the Master.

Jerome pictures the aged disciple, too feeble to walk, as being brought into the church saying repeatedly, "Little children, love one another." The reply of Jesus to Peter's query (John 21:23), "If I will that he tarry till I come, what is that to thee?" is cited as a prophecy that John would be translated.

The persistent building of tradition and legend about this inspired disciple is a sure proof of the great importance attached by the early Christians to the words of him who leaned on Jesus' bosom. And to this day, the words of John have assumed a greater value and deeper meaning to many Christians than the statements of the other evangelists.

Many are convinced that John saw more deeply into the real purpose of Jesus' ministry than did the other disciples; and that the spiritual import of Jesus' words and the deep significance of his works were better understood by John than by any other apostle. How often does he record Christ Jesus' claim of unity with the Father! How clearly does he set forth the assurance which Jesus entertained of God's fatherhood of all!

The fourth Gospel is unique in several particulars. It supplements the Synoptics, and has no substantial disagreement with their statements. It does, however, extend the period of Jesus' ministry over three years or longer, while the events recorded in the earlier Gospels seem to deal with but a single year of his life and works. In the introduction to his translation of the fourth Gospel, Weymouth says of another distinguishing quality of John's writing:

"As to the person of Christ [Jesus] it must be owned that although the Fourth Gospel makes no assertion which contradicts the character of Teacher and Reformer attributed to Him by the Synoptics, it presents to us a personage so enwrapped in mystery and dignity as altogether to transcend ordinary human nature. This transcendent Personality is indeed the avowed center of the whole record, and His portrayal is its avowed purpose" (page 238).

John was convinced that the development of Christianity must take place outside of Palestine; that first of all it would be accepted by the Greeks. Hence in the very opening verses he identifies the Christ as the Logos or divine Word, thus spiritualizing the logos of Stoic philosophy. This quite naturally made strong appeal to the Greek thought. An avowed purpose of the evangelist was to make clear to all believers that through faith in Jesus as the Christ, they would be enabled to lay hold of eternal life. Running throughout the Gospel is the conviction that Jesus had revealed the way to gain that life which is eternal, the only real and lasting life, and that way is through knowledge of God and His Christ.

Saw Jesus as the Christ

The return of Jesus to earth was long awaited by the early disciples, but in vain. The delay tended to weaken confidence in the prophecies of the Old Testament. John makes plain that the coming of the living Christ had already taken place; that the Christ had already entered the hearts of all believers. Thus did the Jewish prophecy of an eternal Messiah become a spiritual fact, a transcendent experience; and John foresaw that the unfoldment of this state of consciousness would constitute the growth and development of Christianity. That is to say, John saw Jesus as the Christ, the demonstrator of the Truth, a fact which he told his followers, if persisted in, would set them free from material bondage and limitation.

John does not recite the parables of the earlier Gospels. Goodspeed says of this Gospel that it is a parable in itself, in the sense that "it presents an interpretation of Jesus in the form of a narrative of his ministry." And this commentator holds that John was aware that in the Jewish title "Messiah" is not found the highest spiritual significance of Jesus, "but by finding for it an expression in Greek philosophical terms (that is the Word, or Logos) he transplants Christian thought into Greek soil." And he regards this position on John's part as a long and bold step in the development of Christian theology.

New Incidents Recorded

That John's paramount purpose was to strengthen faith in Jesus as the Christ is plainly discernible throughout his Gospel. Did he not specifically declare, after acknowledging the incompleteness of his book, "But these are written, that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that believing ye might have life through his name" (20:30, 31)?

The omission of certain important events in the life of the Nazarene recorded by the other evangelists is notable in the fourth Gospel. He makes no mention of the miraculous birth of Jesus, neither does he mention the transfiguration, the Last Supper, or the night in the Garden of Gethsemane. Many miracles are omitted.

On the other hand, John records many incidents not mentioned by the others, such as the wedding at Cana, the washing of the feet of the disciples, and the raising of Lazarus. John records at length the controversies between Jesus and the Jews, who are represented as frequently interrupting the Master while expounding his doctrine with queries and objections.

In considering these differences, the student should recall that John was writing at a period considerably later than the others. He had before him the earlier Gospels. There was no need to repeat what had already been so well written. These statements were accepted as fact.

Out of his own experience as a loyal and intimate disciple, he wrote such reminiscences as would most successfully meet the need of the rapidly changing panorama of Christian activity. This called not for repetition, but for explication of the message which John was convinced came from God through the human agency of Christ Jesus.

That John brings out the human side of Jesus—his weariness, his love for the family at Bethany, his tender solicitude for his mother at the Cross—does not detract from—but rather enhances—the value of his message. He also glorifies certain of the miracles as none other has, and he makes the loftiest claims for the Christ as the Good Shepherd, the Light of the World, the Bread of Life, the Resurrection and the Life. No writer of the life of Jesus could do more.

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In response to many inquiries, Dr. Gilmore announces that, following its publication in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *this series will be issued in book form.*

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Europa	New York, Nov. 9, m'd'n't	Nov. 9, 1:00 pm	Nov. 9, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
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Monterey	San Pedro—Nov. 14	Nov. 9, 4:00 pm	Nov. 9, 7:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco, Nov. 20	Nov. 15, 4:00 pm	Nov. 15, 7:30 pm

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Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Jackson	Seattle, Nov. 9	Nov. 4, 4:00 pm	Nov. 4, 7:30 pm
Empress of Russia	Victoria, Nov. 16	Nov. 11, 4:00 pm	Nov. 11, 7:30 pm

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(All times given are local)

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Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.

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Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAY, 610kc.

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24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

SUPERIOR MARKET
CHOICE MEATS and GROCERIES
36 Pleasant Street — Phone 51

Boutwell Mortuary
Complete Funeral Services
190 North Main Street — Tel. 24-W

Christmas Cards which are distinctly different.
Decidedly Smart Gifts Reasonably Priced
G. W. Stuart & Co.

The New Philco Radio
A Musical Instrument of Quality
$20 to $600
Featured by
J. H. FORSTER
22 Pleasant Street — Concord, N. H.
Tel. 494-W and 494-R

Selby Arch Preserver Shoes for Women
Exclusive Styles in MARCHIONESS SHOES
Wright's Arch Preserver Shoes for Men
Marchioness Shoe Co.
Jack Letendre, Manager — Tel. 1031 — 40 North Main St. Concord, N. H.
"Up Twenty Steps to Comfort"

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal and New England Coke
29 NO. MAIN ST. Tel. 364 and 365

"Dress-Up"
PAJAMAS
for taking your leisure luxuriously!
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St., Concord, N. H.

W. CARPENTER
Painters and Decorators
Paints and Varnishes
Moore's Paints
Send us your inquiries
PHONE 1417 — 7 BRIDGE ST.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD *(Continued)*

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET
Hardy and McSwiney
HAR-MAC
Good Clothes for Men and Boys

LACONIA

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
J. J. MORIN
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
ANYWHERE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE
77 New Salem St., Laconia, N. H. Tel. 709

MANCHESTER

THE RUEMELY PRESS
PRINTING
of Every Descriptoin
143 HANOVER ST. — Tel. 2055

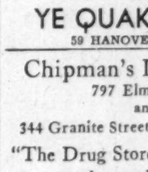
MISS MARY CAHILL
Daring little toques, exquisite in their detail to compliment your own lovely furs.

MISS LILI CHATIER
Fashion Nods at Velvets for the Evening or Dinner Gown. The selections we have for you are enchanting.
Knit Suits for the less formal wear that are different
66 HANOVER STREET

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
from
GREENE'S FLOWER SHOP
Florist and Decorator
New Location—28 Hanover Street
MANCHESTER, N. H. — CONCORD, N. H.
Member Florists Telegraph Del. Association

MR. M. E. SARGENT
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners—Bathroom Supplies

MRS. EDNA B. SARGENT
BEAUTY PARLOR
I will gladly help you make your hair look its best.
446 Hall Street — Phone 3726-W

November and December mark the height of the social season. Look your best.

A Zotos Permanent means perfect grooming
Zotos—Machineless
The Broderick Hair Shop
66 Hanover

Goodman's Bookstore
25 HANOVER STREET

Gelinas CLEANERS
Dry Cleansers and Dyers
566 Somerville St. — Manchester, N. H.
Phone 1116-W
N. H. Cleaners for N. H. People

PIANOS — RADIOS
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS — MUSIC
PIANO TUNING — RADIO SERVICE
This is your Music Store. Trade in Manchester.
PIPER-McINTIRE CO.
888 ELM STREET

LEAVITT'S
The Leavitt Co.
We are six years old!
Anniversary Sale
Begins Thursday! We invite every reader of the Monitor to come and celebrate with us. It's the year's biggest party.

Why Not Make Some of These
Ye Quaker Shop
Feminine Frills *and* Costume Accessories?
Free Instructions With Materials
YE QUAKER SHOP
59 HANOVER STREET

Chipman's Drug Stores
797 Elm Street
and
344 Granite Street, Granite Square
"The Drug Store that you will enjoy trading with"

W. E. DUNBAR SONS
Coal — Wood — Coke
NEW ENGLAND COKE
Farm Machinery — Feed Store — Cement
Gulf Fuel and Range Oil — Reading Coal
1107 ELM STREET

50 BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS FOLDERS
With Envelopes to Match
Your name imprinted on each card
$1.00
Select one from eight styles
JAMES W. HILL CO.

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances — Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

MANCHESTER STEAM LAUNDRY
804-832 Canal St. — Phone 1373

FREDERICK L. WALLACE SONS
Funeral Directors
ESTABLISHED 1857
716 LOWELL STREET — Phone 732-W

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

MEN'S and BOY'S OUTFITTERS

Fall Suits and Overcoats — Quality Materials and Workmanship — 19.50 to 75.00

CHAS. M. FLOYD CO.

Furnishings *for your* Bedroom, Living Room, Dining Room, Kitchen

You may buy a complete set or only the pieces you need, and you can be assured of the best Furniture at a comparatively low price.

A. A. MOONEY'S
Franklin and West Central Streets

NASHUA

Moore's Boston Branch Market
Meats, Groceries, Vegetables and Fruits
PHONES 849—851
31 MAIN STREET

PORTSMOUTH

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
Distributors of
"Consolidation Clean Coal"
35 Pleasant St. Office Opp. P. O.

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

C. P. WILLIAMS
Grocer
I also carry HEINZ, MONARCH and HATCHET BRAND Products
TELEPHONE 11 26 BROADWAY

The Arnold Art Store
Picture Framing
Cards, Stationery
Lending Library
(Home-made Cakes, Pies and Bread)
24 BROADWAY Tel. 2273

BEE HIVE
THE STORE OF DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
HESS & COMPANY
FOUNDED 1882
Newport's Modern Department Store
We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers.
Tel. 4344 159 THAMES STREET

KAY'S

(FOR SHOES)
158-160 Thames Street
Newport, R. I.
"Famous Makes from Famous Makers"

NEWPORT OIL BURNER CORP.
TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC OIL BURNERS

WHITE'S
Carpet and Rug Cleaning Works
WEST PELHAM STREET
Carpet and Rug Shampooing and Dusting, Repairing
Office, West Young Street Telephone 657

REMINGTON WARD PRINTING
34 CLARKE STREET
TEL. 3107

GREASON'S LAUNDRY
The Best in Laundry Service
387 THAMES ST. Phone 2417

LAWSON MOTOR SALES
Only Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Service Agency in Newport, R. I.
Authorized FIRESTONE TIRE Dealer
Tel. 703 37 MILL STREET

THE CENTURY STORE
William Leys Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

GUSTAVE J. S. WHITE
INCORPORATED
Real Estate and Insurance
37 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 4200

"Say it with Flowers"
Stewart Ritchie, *Florist*
Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association.
22 Washington Square Tel. 913
Greenhouses, Tel. 86

NEWPORT (Continued)

BELMONT DELICATESSEN
Fancy Delicacies
Imported Groceries and Cheeses
70 BROADWAY TEL. 1448

"Where you always get good butter"
THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE Butter that can be produced, sold at
JAMES A. EDDY SONS
237 Thames Street Tel. 109

TAILORING
To Ladies and Gentlemen
Dry Cleaning—Alterations
Expert Furriers
Estate of JOHN K. MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Telephone 942

D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
TELEPHONE 575
515 THAMES STREET
Estate of William E. Sullivan
Arthur L. Sullivan

MASON FURNITURE CO.
The home of better furniture
225-227 THAMES ST. Tel. 4320

PROVIDENCE

ROLLINSON *and* HEY
PRINTERS
45 RICHMOND STREET

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

BARROWS COAL CO., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
TEL. 982 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

COLEMAN'S
Fine Footwear
911 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
GROCERIES CHOICE MEATS

MILLNER'S
New Fall Arrivals in Every Department
Telephone 3040
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have:
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
TELEPHONES 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

D. Moses & Co.
THE BEST PLACE TO SHOP AFTER ALL
NEW FALL THINGS THROUGHOUT THE ENTIRE STORE
Telephone 861
916 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S
Modern Department Store
FEATURING
SHOES
by
I. MILLER
and
M. W. LOCKE
Washington Ave. and 32d St.

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

AUSTIN & WHEALTON
TEXACO Station
Gas, Oil, Tires and Batteries
FUEL OIL
25th Street and Marshall Avenue
PHONE 2495

FALCONER'S
3111 Washington Avenue
See our line of fine stationery and fountain pens

NORFOLK

NRA
(Your Duds in Our Suds)
Fairfax Family Laundry
719-721 Fairfax Avenue
Phones 25434-27314

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
Telephone 24461
229 Granby Street, Norfolk, Virginia

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE CORP.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

RICHMOND

JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
"Free-swing" Suspenders by PARIS

HUMPTY DUMPTY Shoe hoppe
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre
(Open Sat. Eves. until 9. Phone 4-9927)

DANIEL GREEN
WILBUR-COON for the Dainty Woman's Foot
COMFY SLIPPERS

T & E LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

Save MONEY, TIME, ENERGY by SHOPPING EARLY for CHRISTMAS!
at
KAUFMAN'S

ROYAL LAUNDRY
Dial 3-9157
for
BETTER LAUNDERING and DRY CLEANING

ROANOKE

QUALITY PRODUCTS
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DIAL 5561

MILK BUTTER ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

PROPST CHILDRESS
featuring
I. Miller "Beautiful Shoes"
also
Foot Saver and Red Cross Shoes
BUSH FLORA SHOE CO.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

NATALIE SHOPPE
Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
301 S. JEFFERSON STREET
ROANOKE, VA.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

"Cheer Up"
Elite Laundry Company
Zoric Dry Cleaning
Rug Cleaning
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Phone 21-125

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 37-151
Branch 13

ELK BAKERY
Best of Breads
RYE, WHITE, WHOLE WHEAT, PIES, CAKES
Phone 32-753 311 W. Washington St

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

HUNTINGTON

Something New for Christmas for Those You Love
Portrait Greeting Cards
(Each complete with envelope)
Real portrait quality, yet priced this season only
$7.50 per dozen, $5.00 duplicate dozens
W. ARCHIBALD WALLACE

Charles
427 9th Street Phone 21800

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper
A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE
831 FOURTH AVE. *All Busses Stop There*

STANDARD PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO.
Appreciates Your Patronage
912-914 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va.
PRINTING, ENGRAVING, LITHOGRAPHING AND OFFICE SUPPLIES

George H. Wright Co.
Custom Tailors
Men's Ready-to-Wear Clothing
Furnishings
TENTH AND FOURTH AVENUES

MORGANTOWN

Patronize the
"Morgantown's Oldest Beauty Salon"
Chicago Beauty Shop
Expert Licensed Operators to Serve You
Permanent Waves for Every Texture Hair
228 Forest Ave. Phone 587

Creel's Shoe Rebuilding
Quality Work and Material
240 PLEASANT STREET

KROPFF BROS.
Graduate Member American Gem Soc.
Jewelry—Diamonds—Gem Stones
A Book on Diamonds Upon Request
METROPOLITAN THEATRE BUILDING

Thomas Cleaners, Inc.
Dependable Dry Cleaning and Pressing
231 PLEASANTS ST. PHONE 22

WHEELING

EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
(AIR COOLED)
Twelfth and Chapline Street
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST : : LUNCH
DINNER

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

CALGARY

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Calgary M 2866, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section.

PIGGLY WIGGLY

BINNINGS
LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE W.
Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*

Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER AND PAINTS
City Hall Corner

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

CALGARY (Continued)

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1376
Phone M9266 Res. Phone H2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

SHOES NEWEST STYLES AT LOWEST PRICES FOR ALL THE FAMILY
NOTE OUR NEW ADDRESS
HOOD & IRVINE Ltd.
322 8TH AVE. WEST *(half block east of our old location)*
HIGH CLASS SHOE REPAIRING

Mission Cycle Store
Locksmiths
Bicycles Thoroughly Overhauled

2414 4TH ST. WEST M. 2278

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M 5426 for Service

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave. W., Calgary

Wilson Electric Supplies
ROGERS, MARCONI, PHILCO RADIOS
Electrolux Refrigerators and Cleaners. Easy Washing Machines.
335 8th Ave. W. M 1026

ALBERTA

EDMONTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 2-6026, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 10 to 4 daily, except Saturday, 102 Commercial Bldg.
Look for Canada Display Advertising in the News Section

A Complete Fur Service at Moderate Prices.
"House of Distinctive Coats"
ARCTIC FUR CO.
10613 JASPER AVE., EDMONTON, ALTA.

FOR THE HOME BEAUTIFUL
We Carry
A large and complete stock of Paint, Varnish and Enamel as well as the very latest in artistic and attractive Wallpapers for every room in the home. Visit our store before making your final decision.
Maund Paint & Varnish Co., Ltd.
10335 Jasper Phone 26542

Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

Hudson's Bay Company
Cold weather needs can be obtained at seasonable prices.
TELEPHONE 27141

THE DOUGLAS PRINTING CO.
Limited
A Complete Printing Service
10060 104th Street, Edmonton, Alberta
21563 PHONES 26480

EDMONTON AGENTS
GEORGINA
Canada's Quality Footwear
FOR LADIES
Enjoy Real Comfort NOW
Walk-Rite Style Shoppe Ltd.
10171-3 101ST ST., EDMONTON, ALTA.

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
Phone 25151 109 St. and 102 Ave.

SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices
LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY — TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
LET MARY CARTER
shop for you if you cannot come down yourself!
Phone 219, tell her what you want and you'll have it sent to your door by the next delivery!
If you're planning Christmas parties for churches or clubs, she will look after all the purchasing of gifts, favors, decorations, and so on.
Mezzanine Floor

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA
Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's
Phone 6311
THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent MILK
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST., WINNIPEG 37-101

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY
Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON
When in Need of
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
or
COAL WOOD COKE
Phone 22222
THE WINNIPEG SUPPLY AND FUEL CO., LTD.
812 BOYD BUILDING

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST. Phone 22818

Comfortable Shoes Make Easy Days
HEEL HUGGER SHOES
for Men and Women
AAAA TO EEE, SIZE 1 TO 12
Yours for Foot Comfort
Macdonald Shoe Store
LIMITED
494 MAIN STREET

M. J. DILGER
Diamonds, Watches, Silverware
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs. Official Time Inspector, Canadian National Railways.
100 OSBORNE ST. FORT ROUGE

SPEIRS PARNELL BAKING COMPANY
Limited
Bread and Cake
666-678 Elgin Avenue Winnipeg

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
32 Emerald Street, S. Baker 3320

THE C. W. ROBINSON CO. LTD.
WALK! DO NOT HOBBLE!
You can be sure of Comfort and Style if you choose your
Shoes at ROBINSON'S
Hamilton's Shopping Centre
FOR WOMEN AND MISSES
"ROBLYNE'S" $5.00 | "SMARTIES" $3.95

For the Women who know and want the best.
Liberty SHOES LIMITED
129 KING ST. EAST
Coats, Suits Dresses, Hats and Hosiery

Hamilton's Drugs Limited
175 John St. S.—Regent 1808
Main and Locke—Regent 2500
Cannon and Sherman—Garfield 8404
222 Kenilworth No.—Garfield 4422
Concession and E. 23 St.—Garfield 7110
Main and Gage—Garfield 4224
A Complete Assortment for Dyes
We Deliver Anything Anywhere

HAMILTON (Continued)

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS
FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
F. I. CAHAGAN, Mgr. Tel. BAKER 2786

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest

In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

LONDON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Fairmont 218, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained daily
Look for Canadian Display Advertising in the News Section

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY FOREST, CAYUGA, CARGIL

MIDDLESEX MOTORS Ltd.
Ford
50 Employes - Modern Equipment
5 Greasing Pits
Repairs to all makes of cars
We specialize in
EVEREADY PRESTONE
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Smallman & Ingram
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store
Visit Our Cafeteria—You Will Enjoy the Well Cooked Food and the Pleasant Surroundings
BASEMENT

Cairncross' the Chemists
As close to you as your phone
PROMPT CITY DELIVERY
SODA WATER FOUNTAIN SERVICE
216 Dundas Street St. Joseph Hospital
580 Hamilton Road 616 Dundas Street
197 Wortley Road
CAIRNCROSS OPTICAL CO.
BAROMETERS, FIELD GLASSES, GOGGLES and other Optical Merchandise.
Metcalf 33 426 CLARENCE STREET

SUPERTEST
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

CUMMING
the Clothier
for STANFIELDS UNDERWEAR
We Specialize in Made-to-Measure Suits and Overcoats
New Address 248 Dundas Street
Stores Also at Galt and Guelph

Latest Publications for Sale or to Rent
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
London (2 shops) St. Thomas

All Canadian
FAMOUS
"Gilson" Products
A full line of Electric Washers, Ironers, Refrigerators for all needs. Furnaces, Blower Combines, Air-Conditioning Systems and Oil Burners.
J. W. EEDY, Mgr.
339 CLARENCE STREET MET. 7634

WILLIAM MARTIN FUEL COMPANY
It is not what you pay but what you get for what you pay.
ANTHRACITE - COKE
BITUMINOUS - FUEL OIL
Fuel perfection for your selection
Phone Met. One-One-One 737 Richmond St.

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

CARTERS AWNINGS
Canvas Goods
96 King St. Met. 1434

J. A. BROWNLEE
Limited
Hardware and Sheet Metal Works
We specialize in Roofing
Built-up, Slate and all kinds of Roofing
Furnaces cleaned and repaired
102 DUNDAS ST. Phones { Met. 652 / Met. 3420
385-7 TALBOT ST.

FEARNLEY'S
FINER FOODS
Full line all table supplies
Handle only Government Inspected Blue Brand Beef
Groceteria, Fruits and Vegetables.
879 Waterloo St. at Grosvenor
Met 5404-05 We Deliver

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones. 6 Motor Deliveries

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario.*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met 1178

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED
An Optical Salon
More Modern
More Efficient

INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & SULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa
Limited Q 500

TORONTO

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained daily, Mohawk 1763, 9:00 a. m. to 2:00 p. m. Daily.
Look for Ontario display advertising in the news section.

Mid-Season Showing of
SMART FROCKS
Many imports and individual models . . . daytime, afternoon, dinner and evening gowns just arrived to swell the Fairweather collection . . . Prices ranging from $19.75 to $125.
Fairweathers
88-90 Yonge Street Toronto

Kate J. Nicol
Woolnough Foundations
Models of Beauty and Excellence
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Lingerie. Our goods are reasonably priced. A nice store to shop in.
RAnd. 2129 32 BLOOR ST. W.

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
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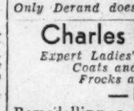
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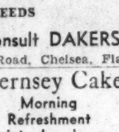
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Behavior of Ultra Short Waves Is Illustrated by Lighthouse

An unusual light phenomenon observed on New Hampshire's coast line forms an instructive clue to the behavior of ultra shortwaves.

Residents of Seabrook Beach, according to the State Planning and Development Commission, have been surprised on certain summer nights to see a steady glow off to the northeast denoting Boon Island Lighthouse, a coastwise navigation warning about 24 miles away.

Boon Island light is normally not visible from Seabrook. Its 75,000 candlepower light, which marks a rocky ledge off York, Maine, is located on a 130-foot tower and is officially listed as visible up to 18 miles.

Phenomenon Explained

Natural scientists explained that the feat of "seeing" Boon Island was due to refraction, or bending of light. The rays from the lighthouse strike a highly refractive ceiling and are bent downward, thus projecting them farther than the normal visibility of the lighthouse.

Refraction, the scientists explained, varies greatly with the seasons. In summer it is high. In winter the phenomenon seen at Seabrook does not occur.

Similarly, there are extraordinary fluctuations in the quality of radio transmission, daily and seasonal, both on long and short waves. At times, shortwave signals are picked up at tremendous distances. At other times their range is small. This behavior corresponds to the variation noted in the visibility range of Boon Island Light. Atmospheric refraction and diffraction as well as ground waves are believed to play important parts also in causing these radio fluctuations.

Weather Relations

The relations between radio transmission and the weather have made it desirable that complete and accurate information be gathered. Thus at Seabrook a weather radio-observing station of a highly special type has been set up in charge of Dr. Greenleaf W. Pickard, noted radio physicist and engineer. Dr. Pickard is the inventor of the Pickard coupling coil, an antenna device which has improved the art of ultra shortwave transmission.

At Seabrook records of the weather and of radio transmission are taken simultaneously. Transmissions from Mt. Washington, N. H.; Blue Hill Observatory, Milton, Mass., and W1XAV, the ultra shortwave transmitter of Station WNAC in Boston, are recorded periodically during the day.

The following table lists some feature shortwave programs, both domestic and foreign:

Tuesday, Nov. 5

Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25m (11.79mc).
London—8:45 p. m.—The New Hebrides. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), GSB, 31.5m (9510 kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).
Madrid—7 p. m.—Program for English listeners. EAQ, 30.5m (9870kc).
Caracas, Venezuela—9:30 p. m.—Opera. Electrical Transcription. YV2RC, 51.7m (5800kc).

Wednesday, Nov. 6

Melbourne, Australia—6 a. m.—Australian Broadcasting Commission Orchestra. VK3ME, 31.5m (9510kc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25m (1179mc).
Rome—6 p. m.—"Italian Volunteers in Africa, yesterday and today," talk by Senator Luigi Barzini. 2RO, 31.1m 9635kc).
Berlin—6 p. m.—"The Vampire" by Marschner, arranged for radiocasting. Conductor: Fritz Wicke. DJC 49.8m (6020kc).
London—10 p. m.—Cinema Organ Recital. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m. (6110kc).

Thursday, Nov. 7

Eindhoven, Holland—8:55 a. m.—Concert by the Residential Orchestra of The Hague. PHI, 25.5m (11,730kc).
Madrid—5:30 p. m.—Spanish Music. EAQ, 30.5m (9870kc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25m (11.79mc).
London—8:15 p. m.—"Looking Backward." A dramatic review. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc). Also at 10 p. m. over GSC or GSL.
Caracas, Venezuela—9:45 p. m.—Remembrances. YV2RC, 51.7m (5800kc).

Friday, Nov. 8

Eindhoven, Holland—8:45 a. m.—"The Aerodrome of Amsterdam." Talk by Mr. L. Dellaert. PHI, 25.5m (11,730kc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25m. (11.79mc).
Rome—6 p. m.—"The Etruscan Enigma and the Most Recent Discoveries," talk by Pericle Perali, famous Etruscologist. Opera: "Madame Sans Gene." 2RO, 31.1m. (9635kc).
London—7 p. m.—A descriptive commentary by F. C. Luke (ex-Mayor of Bristol) from the top of the Church of St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol. GSC, 31.3m. (9580kc), or GSB, 31.5m (9510kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).
Berlin—6 p. m.—Symphony Concert. Conductor: Werner Richter-Reichhelm. DJC, 49.8m ,6020kc).
London—10 p. m.—"A Countryman's Diary, A. G. Street. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).

Saturday, Nov. 9

Melbourne, Australia—6 a. m.—Saturday Guest Night. VK3ME, 31.5m (9510kc).
Geneva—5:30 p. m.—League of Nations—Summary of week's War Discussions, HBL, 31.2m (9650kc).
Boston—6 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News." W1XAL, 25m (11.79mc).
London—7:15 p. m.—The Lord Mayor's Banquet, from the Guildhall, London. GSC, 31.3m (9580kc), or GSB, 31.5m 9510), or GSL, 49.1m (6110kc).
Pittsburgh—8:30 p. m.—Boston Symphony Orchestra. W8XK, 25.2m (11,870kc), 48.8m (6140kc).

Sunday, Nov. 10

Boston—5:45 p. m.—"The World's Week" dramatized news review, directed by Lewis Rex Miller.

[A Monday Shortwave Feature]

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Windsor: Capitol Theater, 4 p. m., Nov. 10.

Czechoslovakia

Teplitz-Schönau: Museumssaal, Schulgasse 8, 6 p. m., Nov. 23. In German.

Germany

Dresden (First Church): Gewerbehaus, Ostra-Allee 13, 8 p. m., Nov. 21.
Dresden (Third Church): Gewerbehaus, Ostra-Allee 13, 4 p. m., Nov. 21.
Elbing: Bürger Ressource, Friedrich Wilhelmplatz 20, 8 p. m., Nov. 19.
Königsberg: Altes Schützenhaus, Schützenstrasse, 8 p. m., Nov. 18. In German.

Japan

Yokohama: Church Building, 246 Bluff, 6 p. m., Dec. 14.

Latvia

Riga (First Church): State's Conservatory, Kr. Barona iela 1, 5 p. m., Nov. 17. In German.

United States

California

Glendale: Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Los Angeles (Third Church): Church Edifice, 734 South Hope Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Los Angeles (Fifteenth Church): Church Edifice, 1800 South Gramercy Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Los Angeles (Twenty-fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1014 South Cochran Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
San Bernardino: Senior High School Auditorium, E at Eighteenth Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 10.
San Diego (Third Church): Russ High School Auditorium, Twelfth and A Streets, 3 p. m., Nov. 10.
Tujunga (Thirty-fourth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 10210 Commerce Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 10.

Colorado

Boulder: North Junior High School Auditorium, Thirteenth and High Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Connecticut

New Britain: Masonic Temple, 256 West Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

Hawaii

Hilo: Masonic Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 29.
Honolulu: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Dec. 2. Radiocast Station KGMB.

Illinois

Champaign (Second Church): Champaign High School, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Chicago (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Marquette Road and Harvard Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Chicago (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 4840 Dorchester Avenue, 3 p. m., Nov. 16.
Chicago (Ninth Church): Church Auditorium, 6154 Woodlawn Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
Chicago (joint lecture): Auditorium Theater, Congress Street at Wabash Avenue, 12:10 p. m. to 12:50 p. m., Nov. 13.

Indiana

Indianapolis (Third Church): Keith's Theater, 12:10 p. m., Nov. 14.

Iowa

McGregor: High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., Nov. 10.
Webster City: Congregational Church Wilson Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Kansas

Overland Park: Shawnee Mission Rural High School, Intersection of Highways 69 and 50, 3 p. m., Nov. 10.
Pittsburg: Church Edifice, Walnut and Euclid, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.
Winfield: I. O. O. F. Hall, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 10.

Kentucky

Louisville (First Church): Louisville Memorial Auditorium, Fourth and Kentucky Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.

Louisiana

Monroe: Ouachita Parish High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Maryland

Annapolis: Circle Playhouse, State Circle, 3 p. m., Nov. 10.

Massachusetts

Boston Suburbs (auspices The Mother Church):
Milton: Milton Town Hall, Canton Avenue, near Reedsdale Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Watertown: Watertown Senior High School, Columbia Street, near Common Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Brookline: Whitney Hall, Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner, 8 p. m., Nov. 7 and 8.
Everett: First Methodist Episcopal Church, Norwood Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 10.
Braintree: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Milford: Town Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 10.
Somerville: Church Edifice, Sycamore Street, near Broadway, Winter Hill, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Michigan

Mt. Clemens: Mt. Clemens Public High School Auditorium, Cass Avenue, 4 p. m., Nov. 10.
Royal Oak: Senior High School Auditorium, 709 North Washington Avenue, 8 p. m., Nov. 10.

Minnesota

St. Cloud: Technical High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
Tracy: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church Edifice, Troost Avenue and Thirty-first Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Nevada: Church Edifice, Arch and Main Streets, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Overland: Home Heights School Auditorium, 3238 Marshall, St. John's, St. Louis County, 3 p. m., Nov. 10.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Edifice, Kingshighway and Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Sedalia: County Court House, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Webster Groves: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

New Hampshire

Concord: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
Manchester: The Practical Arts High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.

New York

Gloversville: Church Auditorium, First and Kingsboro Avenues, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
Greenwich: Methodist Episcopal Church, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Ithaca: Little Theater, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 15.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
New York (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, Fort Washington Avenue, at One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 12.
Syracuse (First Church): Mizpah Auditorium, 215 East Jefferson Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
White Plains: Westchester County Center, Tarrytown Road and Bronx River Parkway, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 14.
Yonkers (Second Church): Saunders Trade School, 104 South Broadway, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 14.

Ohio

Canton: Lincoln High School Auditorium, 2107 Sixth Street, S. W., 8:15 p. m., Nov. 16.
Cleveland (First Church): Church Edifice, 2200 Overlook Road, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.
Cleveland (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Lake Avenue at West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Lorain: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.
Youngstown (First Church): Stambaugh Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 10.
Zanesville: Church Edifice, 129 South Seventh Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

Oklahoma

Enid: Education Building, Independence and Market, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.
Oklahoma City (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Perry: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.
Stillwater (Organization at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College): College Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Oregon

Portland (Sixth Church): Portland Municipal Auditorium, S. W. Third Avenue and Clay Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 13.

Pennsylvania

Glenside: Keswick Theater, Wharton Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 10.
Lancaster: Hotel Brunswick Ballroom, North Queen and Chestnut Streets, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 10.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 5443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Pittsburgh (First Church): Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Hall, Fifth Avenue and Bigelow Boulevard, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 11.

Utah

Salt Lake City (First Church): Church Edifice, 336 East Broadway, 8 p. m., Nov. 11.

Virginia

Richmond: The Mosque, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 10.

West Virginia

Bluefield: West Virginian Ballroom, 8 p. m., Nov. 15.
Morgantown: First Baptist Church, High Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 12.

Wisconsin

Marshfield: Purdy School Auditorium, 2 p. m., Nov. 10.
Milwaukee (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 2319 East Kenwood Boulevard, 8 p. m., Nov. 14.

Wyoming

Evanston: Methodist Church, 4 p. m., Nov. 10.

Daily Features

WHO overcomes by force hath overcome but half his foe.—MILTON.

HE NEVER errs who sacrifices self.—BULWER-LYTTON

Worth Knowing

ONE CANDLEPOWER IS THE LIGHT EQUIVALENT TO THAT FROM A SPERM OIL CANDLE 7/8 OF AN INCH IN DIAMETER, WEIGHING 6 TO THE POUND AND BURNING 120 GRAMS PER HOUR.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

13.

Above the Clouds

THE cloudiness which had been forecast in my Chicago paper, materialized on schedule as we soared high over northern Indiana. First there were a few fluffy little clumps, like snow-white dumplings in a vast blue caldron. Then they began to join hands; now they were crowding together—and we could no longer see the ground! Incidentally, it was only when we were skirting over and through the clouds that I was conscious of any motion. But I must confess that for a man who had been accustomed to looking up to see his clouds, I had to ward off an upside-down feeling when I looked down on them.

But here we were, high and dry and in the boundless bright canopy of the upper world. The morning sun was streaming its rarefied rays through my window; and the stewardess, thinking that I couldn't unravel the mysteries of the neat little two-piece window curtain, leaned over me, and with a kind motherly smile, fixed it so the sun wouldn't shine on baby. Outwardly I thanked her; but inwardly I was a bit disappointed, for now I might miss something. After a while I did part the curtains and peep out; but there was only a fleecy blanket of clouds far below. So I decided to amuse myself in other directions.

On the back of the seat ahead was a little pocket filled with all sorts of flying literature, and I began exploring it. Ah! Here was an air map, showing the route we were taking, in 100-mile strips—just the thing this inveterate motor traveler had wanted. By consulting the time notes, and then my watch, I could determine just where we were. An orange colored booklet—filled with flying cartoons prepared by John Hix of "Strange As It Seems" fame—was my next interest. Then there was an illustrated pamphlet, "Keeping Them in the Air," which explains, much to the landlubber's comfort and reassurance, why United Air keeps 500 mechanics at its airplane roundhouse at Cheyenne, and how the frequent and ultra-thorough inspection work is carried out. . . .

The engine on my side of the craft was beginning to shoot oil. And was I glad to read that Boeing planes could take off, fully loaded, with only one engine! Just then the stewardess came along and said we were making an unscheduled stop at Toledo. Hm-m! Forced landing?—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued)

Guess Again

31

Check (√) Yes or No

1. Does any part of the Pacific Ocean lie farther east than Boston? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

2. Were Dan and Beer-Sheba husband and wife? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

3. Did Thomas Jefferson serve the United States as President before John Quincy Adams? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

4. Is Ireland larger than Iceland? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

5. Are all of the following words misspelled: intrigueing, tradegy, changable, heighth, Ranier? (*Yes*..... *No*.....)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

Harvest Sentinels

The Monitor Camera Club Is Indebted to Howard Rogers of Rogers, Ark., for This Reminder of the Season When the Frost Is on the Pumpkin and the Fodder Is in the Shock. Careful Handling of the Camera Was Necessary to Record the Clouds and Other Details, on a Gray Day.

VOCATIONS

Rain-Water Cisterns

ACCORDING to Jackson, "The man who fails is the man who fails to keep on keeping on." So when Mr. S— lost his job, he busied himself about his little rural home. His wife had long wished for a rain-water cistern; but since the material for a dug cistern was too expensive, he made a concrete reservoir above ground: inside dimensions each way four feet, making its capacity more than 478 gallons. The outside was finished roughly with rocks in cup formations, so that moss and other rock plants could be started.

To date he has made a score of similar reservoirs for his neighbors whose wives prize soft water for many household uses. And he is earning a neat profit.

Mrs. D. C. K.

In Lighter Vein

Never Again

The members of a village fishing club were quick to notice that since Brown, one of their number, had married, he seemed disinclined to tell his many fishing experiences, which he used always to demonstrate with his hands.

At the annual "spree" one of the clubmen asked Brown whether he had forgotten all about the yard-and-a-half trout he had once landed.

"No," murmured Brown fearfully, "I remember. But I've given up telling fishing stories."

"Whatever for?" asked another clubman, eager to solve the mystery.

"Well," explained Brown gloomily, "every time I started to tell one at home, my wife gave me some wool to hoid."—*El Paso World News.*

Horse Sense

"Dad, when has a fellow horse sense?"

"When he can say 'nay,' son."—*Pacific Rural Press.*

The Rumble Seater

For some reason one of the funniest sights in the world is a man riding alone in a rumble seat. There is an uneasy hauteur about him as he bumps along, shut off from his friends and embarrassed by the wind and public inspection, that touches a rare comic spot in the heart. He reminds us somehow of an unwilling figure on a float, needing only a fancy costume to make his misery complete.—*The New Yorker.*

Confidence

"Mother, have I been a good boy lately?"

"Yes, Bobby, you have been a very good boy."

"And do you trust me, mother?"

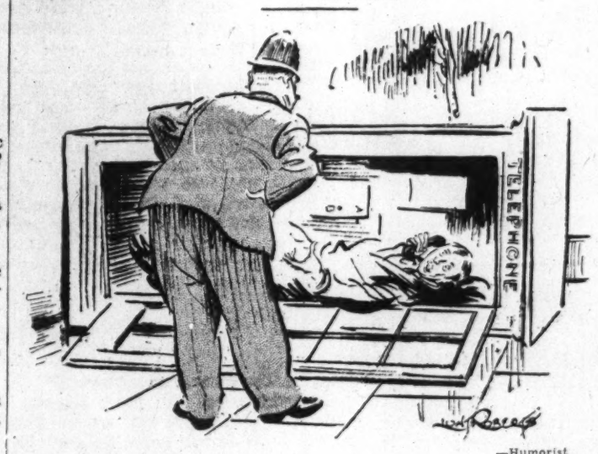
"Why, of course, I trust you, son."

"Then why do you go on hiding the jam?"—*Pacific Rural Press.*

Good-Hearted

"Going out tonight, Johnny?"

"No, I'm going to help dad with my homework."



—Humorist

"It's all right, officer. I've been waiting so long for my number that I got tired of standing up!"

Parliamentary Practice — Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: What happens when action is taken by an unparliamentary method? Is the action thus taken thrown out or does it stand?

Answer: No action should be taken contrary to the by-laws or that could not have been authorized by a unanimous vote; and if, through mistake, such action is taken, it should be declared null and void as soon as the error is discovered and pointed out. In the case of a violation of a rule of common parliamentary law, it depends upon the circumstances. The fact that a motion was not made or voted on according to parliamentary rules does not make the action null and void, if no objection to the improper procedure is made at the time. By general consent the improper procedure was allowed.

If objection is made at the time, however, and if the assembly persists in taking wrong action, the action is illegal and should be declared null and void as soon as its illegality is recognized.

Guess Again Answers (31)

1. Yes; the Pacific at the extreme indentation of the western coast of South America (northern Chile) reaches farther east than Boston.
2. No; they were towns in ancient Palestine, the first at the north, and the second at the south.
3. Yes; Jefferson was the third President, and J. Q. Adams was the sixth.
4. No; the area of Ireland is 32,586 square miles, and that of Iceland is 39,709 square miles.
5. Yes; they should be: intriguing, tragedy, changeable, height, Rainier.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reciprocity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

FOR several years the widow of a famous theatrical producer had held, for sentimental reasons, the huge estate her husband had bought and presented to her when she, one of the brightest stars of Broadway, became his bride.

Flying East to settle the details of a sale of the property, which she had decided upon when it became certain her work would keep her in Hollywood permanently, the widow found herself almost resentful toward the man who had offered to buy the beautiful home on the Hudson.

Resolutely she put aside her feelings of sentiment, signed the papers, and accepted an invitation to dine with the buyer and his wife before returning to the west coast.

Her emotions completely overcame her when the couple presented her with the keys to the stately mansion; and assured her that so long as she had any need for it, the property would remain in her name.

Her producer husband had given the purchaser his start upon a successful career, and this was his manner of repaying the consideration the producer had shown for him many years before.

A Word a Day

What's in a Name

Answers of Correspondents

RILEY—This name, like its variant, *Rilley*, means "the dweller at the rye field." Sometimes, but only rarely, it is local for a place called *Riley* in the parish of Altham, Lancs., Eng. Also, many Irish migrants to the United States, bearing the name *O'Reilly*, have adopted the shorter form of *Riley* as their surnames. The name is old, and is found in twelfth- and thirteenth-century records.

Sylvester—This is an old French baptismal name that was adopted as a surname as early as the thirteenth century. In the Hundred Rolls (1273) it appears in the record for Cambridge, Oxford, and other counties. The name is of Latin origin and is from *silva*, "a wood," so that it means "a dweller at or in a wood."

Royde is an old Scandinavian word meaning "a clearing in the forest, where timber has been felled"; so that *Holroyd* stands for "the clearing in the hollow or valley."

Mulford is a variant of *Milford* ("at the ford by the mill"). The change of vowel from *u* to *i* is one that frequently occurs, not only in names, but in common words. Thus we also find *Miller* and *Mullins*. All these words, *Mulford*, *Milford*, *Miller*, and *Mullins* have their origin in the Latin word *molina*, "a mill." As to the second element in the name, *ford*, the old couplet which declares that—

In ford, in ham, in ley and tun
The most of English surnames run.

contains more philological truth than is generally found in proverbial sayings.

Austin is a shortened form of the name *Augustine*, and both of these names are from the Latin *augustinus*, meaning "majestic." The German surname *August*, the French *Auguste*, and the English *Austen* and *Austin* are all derived from it.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Observations of a Manager*

By LE PELLEY

GOODNESS SAKES! JUST TO THINK YOU BEAT MAPLE AVENUE BY ONLY 6 TO 7! NONE OF YOU KNEW WHAT TO DO WITH THE BALL WHEN YOU HAD IT —— AND IT SEEMED AS IF YOU NEVER HAD IT
AND SUCH BLOCKING! EVERY TIME I LOOKED UP I SAW TUBBY LYING ON THE GROUND SOMEPLACE WITH THE OTHER PLAYERS JUMPING OVER HIM! AND I DON'T THINK BUDDY KNEW THE SIGNALS !!
YOU'VE BEEN AWAY FROM PRACTICE SO LONG THAT HALF THE TIME MARMADUKE DIDN'T KNOW WHICH WAY TO RUN WITH THE BALL! IN FACT I CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING TO SAY FOR YOU !!
WELL — EXCEPT THAT WE DID WIN, DIDN'T WE, SUSIE ??

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Reward*

By THE HAGERS

QUACKS
NOW JUST A WORD TO SUMMARIZE BEFORE THE DUCKS RECEIVE THEIR PRIZE: FROM MANY A BOX, YOU MAY RECALL, OF DUCK FOOD THEY HAVE EMPTIED ALL THE CONTENTS AND AT LAST HAVE FOUND THE LETTERS STRAIGHT, THE LETTERS ROUND— JUST SIX IN ALL, TILL NOTHING LACKS TO SPELL COMPLETE THE ONE WORD, 'QUACKS'. WHAT DO THEY GET FOR ALL THIS BOTHER? AND WOULD WE LIKE TO KNOW? WELL RATHER!
"I WORKED TO WIN THAT PRIZE," SAID JOE, "I ATE TEN POUNDS OF 'QUACKS' I KNOW."
"I'VE HAD THEM MORNING, NOON AND NIGHT," SAID JACK SPOONBILL. "I'M FED UP QUITE."
"WITH YOUR COMPLAINT, I'M IN ACCORD," I QUACKED. "BUT LOOK! HERE'S OUR REWARD."
WHEN WE REMOVED THE CORD AND TACKS, THERE WAS OUR PRIZE—A BOX OF 'QUACKS'!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Recovery—for the Fortunate?

WHAT is to be done with an economic system that can produce ever more and more of the material goods that enrich living, but in which one out of every five potential workers gets no chance to earn the necessities of existence, and the other four receive not quite enough pay to make them a market for the goods they produce?

This is the question that President Roosevelt faces and that he asks American industry to face in the figures he quoted at a recent press conference. He pointed out that industrial production after recovery from the low point of 1932 is about 90 per cent of what it was five years ago, but that employment is only about 82 per cent of what it was then and that pay rolls are still smaller, about 74 per cent.

This rising technical proficiency as measured in output per man-hour is a natural and on the whole a desirable thing. It indicates that labor-saving machines and inventions are being put to work—we used to say automatically that they were being put to work for mankind's benefit. But now we begin to sense that whether the benefit follows or not depends on some additional factors. One cannot count it all gain if thereby some 10,000,000 out of 50,000,000 workers remain unemployed, as is now the case and as some fear may prove a permanent condition. What is the purpose of an economic system if not to yield the opportunity of a livelihood—even a better and better livelihood—to the people who make it up?

The assumption is that when one industry so improves its processes as to produce more goods with less labor, its owners and remaining employees will receive more and will buy new kinds of goods, calling new industries and new employment into existence to satisfy their wants and to employ the displaced. Or that the price of the original product to the public will be reduced in accord with the cheaper manufacture so that more people will buy it and will keep the original number of workers employed meeting the increased demand.

The trouble is that neither of these assumptions has been fully carried out in practice. This analysis has been confirmed and buttressed by the extensive researches of the conservative Brookings Institution in its recent "Income and Economic Progress" by Dr. Harold G. Moulton, summing up studies of productive capacity, consumption and the formation of capital in the United States.

What happened between 1922 and the crash of '29 was that a disproportionate share of income went to the devisers and owners of machinery to be amassed in unneeded capital while the consumptive power of the people lagged and workers were pressed to buy on the installment plan what they could not buy outright. Retail prices remained practically stationary during that period, added margins for distribution absorbing the small decrease in manufacturers' prices.

A reduction to 74 per cent in total money earnings of industrial workers as compared with 1930 might leave them still as well off in purchasing power if there had been a similar fall during that time in the prices of things they buy. But wholesale commodity prices are about 94 per cent of what they were then.

Dr. Moulton believes the remedy lies in lower prices, a broad policy of gradual price reductions which would increase the purchasing ability of all of the public alike whereas wage increases benefit only particular groups. And much is to be said for this. He accurately places the major responsibility upon price controls by industrial managements.

Some blame has been laid on the higher-price policy of the Roosevelt Administration. Yet it may be that the Brookings studies underestimate the seriousness of a long and drastic price fall on the debtor-creditor structure of the country. At any rate, these studies do emphasize that higher wages and higher prices for raw materials do not always compel higher prices for finished products. Economies of increased markets often more than offset this. In fact, if technical progress is what we claim it to be, these margins ought to be continually narrowing instead of, as in the case of American distribution costs, expanding.

Probably as a practical matter the spread of consuming power to keep pace with the rise of producing power has to be accomplished by mixed means, partly wage increases, partly price decreases. But clearly by such means the benefits and opportunities of heightened productive capacity must be spread in order that this rise may mean employment instead of unemployment, real progress instead of an illusion of it, recovery for all rather than for only the fortunate.

Toward Safer Banks

FOR many years one of the supposed safeguards in the American banking systems has been the provision which holds bank stockholders liable for twice the amount of their stock in case of bank failure. But this has been discarded in the case of national banks in connection with the deposit insurance legislation of 1933, and now the voters of New York State are being asked by George W. Egbert, state superintendent of banks, to abandon it in a referendum on constitutional changes.

Experience has shown there is nothing to prevent purchase of bank stock by people who cannot in fact meet the additional liability and that collections under this rule can be made only from a few of the more wealthy or conscientious. As Mr. Egbert says, it has been found that "double liability does not afford any substantial protection for depositors and frequently results in hardship and disaster to stockholders who can no better afford a loss than can depositors."

Recognizing the validity of these objections, it cannot be forgotten, however, that the appalling record of the United States for bank failures shows fundamental measures necessary for improvement of the various state and national banking systems. If it is impracticable to collect additional liability after the event, is it not then the sensible thing to require larger paid-in capitalization in proportion to deposits at the outset? That is the sound and foresighted way to strengthen the banking structure and infuse it with responsibility—a development that is needed either with or without federal deposit insurance.

Business and Patriotism

THE Monitor prints a letter today from a correspondent who has just read reports of two automobile companies' refusal to carry on further business with Italy. He hints that this policy has done more to make him a future customer than any amount of advertising. He may be a rare species of motorist, or he may be just one of those people who express outright certain motives which less obviously influence the behavior of many.

There can be no doubt a great number of Americans are genuinely alarmed at the increasing trade the United States is carrying on with Italy. They have been looking to the neutrality laws to prevent their country from becoming commercially entangled in foreign war. These people are aware—as they were not aware before the United States' entry into the World War—that insistence upon trading with belligerents is an almost sure way to war.

But a considerable number of them are reluctant to countenance this business for another reason also. They believe it is less defensible to prolong war by trading on it for profit's sake than it is to wage it for even a mistaken ideal. League of Nations members are girding themselves for the sacrifices sanctions will impose on their trade. American citizens with a patriotic jealousy of their country's moral leadership among civilized nations are becoming more and more concerned with the possibility that the United States may be found trading not only on war but on those sacrifices other nations are volunteering for peace.

Most Americans are sportsmen in the best sense of that word. They do not relish such a position for their country. It is only natural that some of them should express a business preference for those companies whose executives share their patriotism.

A Different Kind of Quake

MISFORTUNES rarely come singly. The earthquake that startled half of New England the other night (the other half slept soundly through it) not only was an unexpected jar for these parts of the world, but was also an unusual kind of earthquake. Naturally, conventional New Englanders are inclined to bemoan the fact that the quake—since they had to put up with such an outlandish thing—couldn't at least have been an orthodox one.

Most terrestrial upheavals are caused by the earth's propensity for mountain-making, for pushing up those great ridges like the Rockies, the Himalayas, the Alps. But the quake which visited not only New England but much of the eastern part of America late last week is explained differently. When the glacier rested on this part of the world just a few hundred thousand years ago, the earth's crust, being only sixty miles thick, was bent inward, according to this theory, under the weight of ice. The pressure of ice having been removed only 30,000 or 40,000 years ago (just a few minutes ago, that is, geologically speaking), the earth-crust more or less immediately (again geologically speaking) snapped back into place.

So far as the highly destructive type of earthquate is concerned, eastern America is not included in the quake belt which winds like a snake from the Mediterranean countries across Asia Minor to northern India, China, the South Seas, Japan, Kamchatka, Alaska and then down the spine of the Americas through the Rockies and Andes to Tierra del Fuego.

These are not the type of quakes known to eastern America, and there is apparently little reason for concern, according to seismologists. The great skyscrapers in New York are more than capable of withstanding quakes. The same is true of such modern buildings in Boston and other large cities of the East where a wide allowance was originally made for wind sway. As for other parts of the world it is through the widespread movement to build similarly quake-proof structures in the zone of greatest destruction that mankind is seeking to limit loss of human life and property.

Far Eastern Fascism

Book News of the Day

THAT Japan for centuries has been building a form of the totalitarian state which has emerged recently as a "new" ideal in Europe, and therefore is in a peculiarly favorable position to accommodate herself to the modern world, is the thesis upheld by Mr. H. Vere Redman in JAPAN IN CRISIS (London: Allen & Unwin. 6s.). But the corporate state in Japan, unlike those in Europe, Mr. Redman points out, "is not the creation of a few resolute and inspired opportunists exploiting the lethargy and desperation of masses in temporary distress. It is the creation of a racial instinct and genius throughout a period of thousands of years."

For eight years Mr. Redman has lived in Japan and studied the Japanese and their problems thoughtfully and with sympathy. He concludes that the Japanese are one of the most united of modern peoples, that they know what they want and are determined to have it. He asks whether this involves international conflict, and replies that no conflict is necessary if the powers interested in the Far East will take the trouble to discover that they can let Japan have what she wants with no essential loss to themselves.

* * *

Addressing his countrymen in England, Mr. Redman writes: "She wants the sort of greatness that many of you now think shoddy, a Victorian empire with this difference, that provided she can live out of it, she is not particularly anxious to make it pay." He suggests that Britain will have no difficulty in protecting interests really vital to her—the route to India and Australia—if she will revive on an equal basis the partnership with Japan which preceded the Washington Conference, recognizing Japanese hegemony in the Far East.

A more pretentious effort to trace the development of modern Japan and modern China and the shifting positions of rival powers in the Far East is made by Mr. Redman, collaborating with a Japanese economist, Mr. Sobei Mogi, in THE PROBLEM OF THE FAR EAST (London: Gollancz. 5s.; Philadelphia: Lippincott. $2.50). The economic studies of both China and Japan are particularly thorough.

* * *

The authors reach the conclusion that all the powers interested in China, including Japan, have been short-sighted in opposing Chinese Communism, described as the only Chinese political movement which holds promise of dissolving Chinese chaos. If China is permitted to develop along capitalist lines, independently or otherwise, it will merely become another rival in overcrowded world markets, with a huge reservoir of cheap labor. But a Communist China will be chiefly concerned, not in keeping labor cheap and in flooding world markets, but in elevating the living standards of its people.

The thesis seems more ingenious than convincing. Industrialized Russia already has entered the struggle for world markets in Turkey, Persia, Sinkiang and Outer Mongolia, with a degree of success limited only by the inferiority of its industrial products. What assurance can the authors give that a Communist China would not follow the same course?

D. B.

Postlude to Mrs. Prendy's Day

MRS. PRENDY drew down the kitchen shades, and switched on the electric light. She did it reluctantly, as always, because this warm half-glow of twilight was such a beautiful time, and she utilized its beauty as long as she could. Now it was getting too dark to finish her kitchen chores. Claribel, the Prendy cat, sat in the back hallway looking out into the yard, purring and blinking in the soothing quiet of the hour. Even she liked this time when suddenly the sounds and sights of a moment before were gathered into the hush of twilight. A moment ago there had come across the fields the twang of an ax; the clatter of milk pails over at the Coombes farm; the distant creak of the Coles' backyard gate; the excited twitter of birds in dispute over the choicest corner of the nest. A moment ago the upward arc of the whirling ax had gleamed in the last long thrust of sunlight; Claribel's shadow had stretched long and grotesque; familiar bulky forms had stood out in sharply accentuated relief against the autumn sky. Then the sun had dipped, and everything had been magically enveloped in the purple shade of evening. A moment before the day-song had been staccato; now the half-light and the quiet hinted a muted string.

Claribel padded into the kitchen, stretched long and luxuriously, her forepaws sliding forward to their limit, then curled up under the rocking chair. Mrs. Prendy's firm hands wrung two dishtowels almost dry. She hung up the dishpan and drainer, and took off her apron.

* * *

"Well, Claribel, that's all for today." Claribel stirred, and as Mrs. Prendy snapped off the light the cat trailed after her. On the way to the sitting room, Mrs. Prendy picked up a basket piled high with stockings to be mended.

Richard and Phyllis Prendy sat up to the round oak table, poring over home work. Ruth was before the piano, practicing the thrice-familiar opening bars of the "Poet and Peasant Overture." She had been at it over half an hour, and Mrs. Prendy sensed that she was too weary to make any progress.

"Why don't you put it away for tonight, Ruth, and get your home work done instead?"

The child stopped abruptly in the middle of a distorted chord, and left the stool so quickly that it spun like a top.

For some seconds the room was utterly quiet. Claribel grew restless, and began to wind in and out among chair legs and children's ankles. She stopped finally before Mrs. Prendy, and saluted her with an emphatic "prrrrrup!" Mrs. Prendy kept to her darning. Claribel, in one of her rare moments of expressed affection, nuzzled against Mrs. Prendy.

"Well of all things! I believe Claribel's jealous of this work basket!" Mrs. Prendy set the basket on the table, and immediately and with unusual agility Claribel sprang on to the ample lap of her mistress.

The evening slipped by, the ancient ebony chime clock on the mantel telling each quarter hour. Richard finished his work, and curled up on the sofa with the latest Popular Science. Only fragmentary bits of talk and Claribel's rhythmic purring interrupted the quiet. Mrs. Prendy finished her mending, and knitted several inches on a blue mitten. Often she raised her eyes to view the homey, loved scene. Night after night they sat here like this, warm in a sturdy bond of understanding, happy in the simplicity of their home because its keynote was harmony.

Mrs. Prendy gently urged Claribel from her lap, and stole quietly out to the kitchen. Ten minutes later Phyllis's nose quivered to an alluring scent, then in one voice the three Prendys shouted "Fudge!" And fudge it was indeed.

At 9 o'clock the children went upstairs to bed. Mrs. Prendy heard them chattering and giggling. Finally, only a soft murmur came from the girls' room. She had tidied the sitting room and switched off the lights, and now she set about the few kitchen tasks that always preceded her going to bed. She could have done them earlier, but she considered them exclusive of her day, and she liked to sit with the children when she could. This being a Monday night, she mixed a mound of bread dough.

* * *

It was almost 10 when Mrs. Prendy turned out the kitchen light and raised the shades so that the early morning sun could seek uninterrupted the farthest corner of the kitchen. She stepped out onto the back piazza. Claribel disappeared in the dark. Montvale lay in undisturbed slumber. Only a far twinkling light marked a late-retiring household. There was no moon, but as Mrs. Prendy opened the door all the night's star-roofed beauty had flooded upon her. Somehow this scene, varied only by the seasons in their transient passing, fulfilled a thousand promises for her, brought a rich satisfaction and completeness to her life.

"It's wonderful, Claribel, how one day blends into the next. It makes you always eager for what it promises. Time is really only a whole series of kept promises. . . ."

But Claribel was already snug in her basket bed behind the stove. She heard the click of a light upstairs, and a low, soft-hummed melody. She settled her nose between her paws, and gave herself to sleep. Quiet hung over the little house, enfolding it in an unsung lullaby.

MADELYN G. COBHAM

An American Labor Party?

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

On October 11 a Monitor editorial discouraged the effort to form a Labor Party in the United States. I should have expected your paper to welcome such a step.

The editorial appears to fear the stirring up of class warfare, if a Labor Party were formed. It cites the experience in Germany and Italy, where workers' parties only provoked Fascism and suppression. It cites Russia, where class dictatorship resulted. But surely the experience of those countries cannot be quoted as a text for American realignment. An American Labor Party, according to the nature of our people, would largely pattern the stoutly democratic British model.

The editorial in effect recommends labor to use a species of force, rather than the ballot. It advised labor to stick to collective bargaining and pass up political action. Collective bargaining, as long as the Government does not itself arbitrate disputes with police power, depends ultimately on strikes or threats of strikes.

I make a bid here for honest and open special pleading in American government. For too long we have been muddled by leaders whose platforms reached a center of indifference, by trying to serve many conflicting political and economic groups. The effort to placate the economic gropings of the many is a mistaken form of seeking a common good. The common good is to be found through fearless leadership, resolutely promising specific action. If this type of leadership in policies can be introduced into the present confusion by a Labor Party, it should be welcomed.

I venture to say that a sum of the Monitor's policies of reform, as I have observed them from time to time, would find itself uncomfortable in either the Republican or Democratic camps today. Your paper would be much more nearly at home, by and large, with the British Labor Party platform.

The Monitor need lose none of its independence in welcoming such a clarification of the political picture, and of government economic policy. I am one who believes that capitalism could have been reformed far more effectively than the politically-minded Mr. Roosevelt has reformed it. But that would have required leadership devoted to making capitalism run in the best way—leadership willing to lead rather than to pander.

Neither Republican nor Democratic camps have shown anyway near adequate signs of such action, and are far behind the British Conservatives and Liberals. I hope that the direct political action of the working classes may help to produce such leadership and clarification, both through raising up its own leaders and through awakening the established parties.

The Monitor has on many occasions stood for the healthy clash of opposing policies as the very sinew of the democratic process. I find it strange that a Labor Party is discouraged. The national economic welfare is an individual whole. Therefore, a Labor Party would have to be more than a class instrument eventually; it would be compelled to rule for the collective good. But that collective good would benefit from the driving force of the labor point of view.

I might also say that if the Monitor could make a case for the realistic possibility of a new Liberal Party in the United States, or a drastic liberal overhauling of a present party, its case against a Labor Party would be strengthened. But I do not myself see that realistic possibility today.

S. R. D.

Lincoln, Mass.

[Editor's Note.—The Monitor quite agrees that a clarification of American politics is needed. It believes, however, that the development of a bloc system instead of the two-party system will not make for clarification. The tendency to make government a grab-bag, which is today threatening to destroy the representative system, would only be accentuated by turning special interest blocs into parties. The British experience itself has raised a serious question as to whether a liberal party can represent at the same time the special interests of trade unions and the general interests of the country as a whole. We are convinced that greater emphasis on political fundamentals which unite many an employer and employee will in the end benefit the nation more than insistence on divisive class interests.]

Internal Sanctions

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The economic sanctions imposed by the League of Nations upon Italy will doubtless cause severe suffering in that country. And it now develops that similar sanctions have been imposed upon the people of the United States, not by the League of Nations or any foreign enemy, but by our own lawmakers, including the brain trusters at Washington. This because of gross ignorance on the part of well-intentioned legislators.

Some of these unfortunate sanctions which have penalized prosperity have been as follows: Sanctions or penalties to cover $52,000,000 paid to the farmers of one state only—Kansas—for the inane purpose of curtailing their crops. Kansas has had to import wheat this year, and this might naturally have come from the abundance in western Canada; but, again, sanctions amounting to 42 cents per bushel have prevented importation of this wheat. Other sanctions are penalties for importations from other countries on a vast amount of merchandise by customs tariff, thereby preventing the great wealth which commerce provides to all concerned: penalties on every activity of capital and labor, occupations, incomes, inheritances, gifts and, most serious of all, a tax system which promotes land speculation and land monopoly.

Had these sanctions been imposed upon us by a foreign power, the spirit of '76 would have asserted itself and the injustice would have been resisted with the force of arms. Inflicted by our own lawmakers, we accept the injustice meekly.

HENRY WARE ALLEN

Wichita, Kan.

The Republican Candidacy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A motion picture and theatrical trade journal (Variety) recently carried this item:

> Spectacle of an ex-President of the United States being booed and hissed during a screen appearance was witnessed by a capacity preview audience at the Alexander, Glendale, last night, when Herbert Hoover's address attacking the Roosevelt Administration was mostly drowned out. Booing, hissing and catcalls continued through the entire Hoover clip of the Paramount news reel.

This item has been widely quoted in the press throughout southern California, and has set the Republicans to thinking. It is not so generally known, however, that appearances of Mr. Hoover on the news reels recently have caused adverse demonstrations even in downtown Los Angeles theaters to such an extent that the management has felt constrained to "pull" these scenes.

Apparently it is not only the spectacle of Mr. Hoover attacking the New Deal which has caused such demonstrations in movie audiences, but the very appearance of the former President. Under these circumstances, it is understandable that local Republicans should feel somewhat alarmed as to their party's future, and consider earnestly the advisability of securing a candidate more pleasing to the great American public.

H. C.

San Francisco, Calif.

War Trade and Peace Customer

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I understand that the Ford and Chrysler automobile companies have given up the war trade with Italy, and are now refusing to supply that dictatorship with the means of extending its power through war. May I, as one who has driven automobiles for fourteen years and owned a considerable number of them and as one who intends to go on owning them, have space to say that this refusal of Ford and Chrysler to profit further from war trade will mean more to me as a possible purchaser than all the high-flown advertising of "style," "improvements," etc., all of which are about equally shared by automobiles in these days.

M. COURT

Brookline, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

The Real Long Tragedy

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Richard L. Strout

HOW dull it will seem in Washington next January, without Huey Long! How odd it seems already, as the 1936 campaign develops, not to have the egregious Kingfish joining in the fray! These reflections are elicited by the fact that over the week end the Rev. Charles Coughlin has just resumed his radio forum, that a new interpretation of Long's extraordinary personality appears in the current Atlantic Monthly, and that, at the same time, Sinclair Lewis, America's only literary Nobel prize-winner, has devoted a nightmarish book, "It Can't Happen Here," to what might happen if a Super-Long and a Super-Coughlin should arise and join forces.

All of these matters, of course, have a tremendous interest to Washington newspapermen. It was here that Huey Long made his headquarters. All the forebodings which occurred to this writer, and to every other correspondent, who watched from the Senate press gallery with horrified fascination the astounding performance of Huey Long; all those uneasy reflections which arose as the incredible mass of telegrams deluged the capitol after one of the Coughlin radio appeals, all of these, Mr. Lewis has brought to life in his book.

The book visualizes a Fascist dictatorship. It is certainly not happy reading. On the other hand, there is good reason to bring such matters out into the open, even if one ultimately agrees with the work's title, that it can't happen here. Seen from Washington, Senator Windrip and the Rev. Paul Peter Prang, Mr. Lewis's two characters, are pretty obviously the extended shadows of Long and Coughlin though the author specifically dissociates them from real people.

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"Windrip" is from the South, of humble origin, was once a salesman, and has risen to be ruler of his state through a governor, his own creature; he has given highways and schools as a by-product of dictatorship, has overridden opponents by martial law, preached redistribution of wealth, and has written a Utopian book; he is famous, too, for his buffooneries, showmanship and amazing energy; on the Senate floor, he will "whirl arms, bang tables, glare with mad eyes," while at other times he "entertained the Senate, or at least the Senate galleries, with detailed accounts of how to catch catfish—from the bait-digging to the ultimate effects of the jug of corn whisky."

This is Huey Long to the life, as Washington remembers him. As for the book's radio-ecclesiastic, one does not have to look far to find a living model of Bishop Prang, whose organization, "the league of forgotten men" was only part of his amazing following.

Mr. Sokolsky, in the Atlantic Monthly, holds that Mr. Long's power and prestige were increasing just before his end. This, I believe, is quite incorrect, and it is this which inspires all these reflections. Actually, Long's successful filibuster against the second deficiency appropriation bill, holding up relief funds in the last hours of Congress, was the worst blunder of his political career. There is little doubt that the Administration forces could have defeated Long on this filibuster if they had not foreseen the consequences. They preferred to let the Kingfish dig a pit for his own popularity. Then, too, General Ansell's libel suit against Long was approaching its inevitable climax.

In the Senate, Long's efforts at a coalition had failed; real liberals had rejected him; his chief support came from the Old Guard, glad to embarrass Mr. Roosevelt. His probable lack of success in splitting the Democratic Party in the South was indicated by the subsequent failure of Mr. Hearst to do the same thing. Above all, prosperity was returning, and just such a revulsion was aroused as is indicated in Mr. Lewis's own book. He remained, then, a brilliant but unstable figure, with the nimblest wit in the Senate, and the most picturesque personality in America.

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One can only guess what the impact of Mr. Lewis's tremendous preachment would have been on Long, and his followers. Personally, I think it would have been devastating. Nobody can read Mr. Long's own flamboyant, posthumous book, "My First Year in the White House" (written, incidentally, by a Washington newspaperman), without being struck by the way it points to Fascism. Apparently the temptation of Fascism must always dangle before a democracy in times of stress. The point is that the temptation was being resolutely conquered.

There, I think, is the real tragedy of Long's untimely end. Left to themselves, the natural forces of democracy and the good common sense of America, manifest for 150 years, were dealing with the situation. The final victory was frustrated by an act of violence. Oddly enough, it recalls an even darker chapter of American history, that of 1865. The loss in Lincoln's passing was that of a task left uncompleted by a man; in Huey Long's, a task left uncompleted by a nation. Both events were tragedies.

Books like this of Sinclair Lewis would have removed any doubt of the ability of the United States to work out its own salvation. Some trace of such a doubt must now inevitably linger with the memory of the Kingfish. It is a sorry comment to point out now how much more effective is a book than a bullet.